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MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB
School BULLETIN

VOL. I

JANUARY 1911

No. I

BROOKLINE MEETING

The Club will meet January 26 in the beautiful new building of the Public Library of Brookline for its morning and afternoon sessions, and has received a most hospitable invitation from the Trustees to lunch with them during the noon recess.

The mid-winter dinner will be served at Young's Hotel, Court Sq., Boston, at 6:30 p. m. at \$1.50 per cover. Tickets may be had from Mr. Ayer, for the Dinner Committee, or from the Treasurer and the Secretary; they must be procured before 1 p. m. on the day of the meeting.

PROGRAM

10.45 A. M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

REV. LEONARD K. STORRS, D. D., Chairman, Trustees
of the Public Library of Brookline.

11:00 BUSINESS.

11.15 THE VILLAGE LIBRARY.

Miss Zaidee Brown, Agent, Free Public Library Commission.

11.45 THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF SMALL LIBRARIES.
Illustrated.

MR. J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, JR.

12.15 RECESS FOR INSPECTING THE BUILDING.

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PROGRAM

1.00 P. M. LUNCH.

2.15 THE BOY AND THE BOOK.

MR. CHARLES M. LAMPREY, Boston Normal School.

3.00 WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN DO FOR THE BOY.

DR. LAWRENCE B. EVANS, Tufts College.

6.30 DINNER AT YOUNG'S HOTEL.

AFTER DINNER ADDRESS: LITERARY FASHIONS.

PROFESSOR BLISS PERRY, Harvard University.

OF THE CLUB'S WORK

Treasurer's Notice

If your dues are not paid, save yourself inconvenience, the Treasurer bother, and the Club postage by balancing your account at the meeting. The names of all persons three years in arrears are dropped from the roll by a provision of the Constitution.

Since the Annual Meeting, Mr. J. E. Thayer, and Mr. Chas. F. D. Belden have become life-members, and the names of the following twenty persons have been added to the roll: Geo. O. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum; Sarah B. Collier, Paul Pratt Memorial Library, Cohasset; Ernest J. Baker, trustee, Westwood P. L.; Sadie F. Greene, Westminster P. L.; M. Evelyn Potter, Northboro P. L.; Mrs. S. M. Manzer, Winchendon P. L.; Flora A. Bryant, trustee, Winchendon P. L.; E. M. Dunbar, magazine agent, Boston; J. M. DeWolfe, bookseller, Boston; Bertha H. Tidd, Woburn P. L., Alice J. Whitcomb, Woburn P. L.; Bertha P. Trull, M. I. T. Library; Gertrude Whittemore, Narragansett L. A., Peace Dale, R. I.; Harriett P. Bennett, Fall River P. L.; Irene B. Anthony, Fall River P. L.; Christina H. Lawson, Fall River P. L.; Sarah K. Staples, Dedham P. L.; Mable E. Morton, Boston Athenaeum; Susan H. James, Brookline P. L.; Ruth Shattuck, Watertown P. L.

There must be many other library workers who would join the club if it were suggested to them by the present members. The treasurer will enroll any person connected with library work, on receipt of the admission fee of 50 cents, and the first of the annual dues of 50 cents.

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M A S B

v. 1-3 Club Bulletin

Library
School

It has been proposed to cast the various publications of the club in the form of a bulletin, in agreement with the Post Office regulations for second class mail matter. The bulletin would contain announcements by the officers and programs of club meetings, membership lists, communications and notices from other library clubs, and from the Free Public Library commission, and any library news of general interest.

OFFICERS

1910—1911

President: Robert K. Shaw, Public Library, Worcester.

Vice Presidents: Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Frank H. Whitmore, Public Library, Brockton.

Frederick A. Chase, City Library, Lowell.

Ex-President: Clarence W. Ayer, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: Drew B. Hall, The Millicent Library, Fairhaven.

Treasurer: Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum, Boston.

Recorder: Louise Prouty, West End Branch, Public Library, Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The midwinter meeting of the League will be held in the Lecture Room of the Boston Public Library on the morning and afternoon of Friday, January 27th. All persons interested in the work of library commissions are invited to attend the sessions.

Application for entry as second class mail matter made at the post-office at Fairhaven, Jan. 14, 1911. Issued January, May, July, and October by the Massachusetts Library Club, Incorporated, from the office of the Secretary, Fairhaven, Mass.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 1

OCTOBER 1911

No. 5

NEW BEDFORD MEETING

Public Library

Wednesday, October 25, 1911.

PROGRAM

10.45 A.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. OTIS SEABURY COOK, of the Board of Trustees of the New Bedford Public Library.

BUSINESS.

LITERATURE UNDER THE WHALING INDUSTRY.

MR. GEORGE H. TRIPP, Librarian, New Bedford Public Library.

1.00 P.M. LUNCHEON AT FORT PHOENIX, FAIRHAVEN.

2.00 P.M. INSPECTION OF THE NEW LIBRARY.

2.45 P.M. HOW THE LIBRARIAN CAN ASSIST IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING.

MR. MEYER BLOOMFIELD, Director, The Vocation Bureau, Boston.

NOTES

The Club will meet in the new public library and there will be opportunity before and after luncheon to inspect the new building. Luncheon will be a clam-bake at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, at 50c. a plate. Electric cars for Fort Phoenix leave directly from the public library. Members of the Club who intend to be present should notify Mr. Tripp at once on the enclosed card.

The train for New Bedford leaves the South Station, Boston, at 8.50 A.M., reaching New Bedford at 10.26 A.M. Trains return at 3.38 and 5.43 P.M., reaching Boston at 5.10 and 7.40 P.M. Single fare, \$1.20, Boston to New Bedford.

The meeting promises to be most profitable, and a large attendance is expected. New Bedford is a beautiful city with an interesting history. From 1818-1857 it was a center for the whaling industry which has left its impress upon the city. The chief industry at present is the manufacture of fine cotton yarn and cotton goods in which the city ranks first in the country. During the Revolution many privateers sailed from New Bedford and many rich prizes were stored there. The British captured and burned the town in 1778.

The New Bedford Public Library is a typical New England library with endowments for buying books and paying part of the running expenses. It is operated and in part supported by the city. It is one of the oldest public libraries in the country, as it was opened to the public in 1853, and founded as a subscription, or society library about 50 years earlier. It has about 120,000 volumes, and is, rich in New England history, genealogy, and the fine arts, and has a special collection on Whaling.

The great interest of the meeting centers in the new library building which occupies the site of the old City Hall burned a few years ago. With characteristic New England respect for old landmarks the dignified facade and part of the walls of the old City Hall were preserved and incorporated in the new building, which is considered a model of beauty and convenience. It cost about \$275,000.

Fairhaven, which lies across the harbor, is famous for its beautiful public buildings, the gift of Mr. Henry H. Rogers. Among them

is the Millicent Library which was endowed by Mr. Rogers and is free to the public. The building cost about \$100,000 and has many beautiful architectural features, including a stained-glass memorial window. The library has one of the largest circulations per capita in the country. All should visit this unique library.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

A most important part of the business meeting will be action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Club. The object of the proposed changes is to confine the membership of the Club more closely to members of the library profession. In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution the Articles affected are herewith printed, the proposed changes being in italics.

ARTICLE 3. MEMBERS.

Any librarian, library assistant, or trustee of a library *or member of a library commission* in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island may become a member upon the payment of the annual assessment, and remain a member as long as dues are paid. Other persons interested in library work may be elected to membership by the Executive Committee, *the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Committee present and voting being necessary to election. Nominations, in the form of a recommendation, shall be made in writing by at least two members of the Club and forwarded to the Secretary. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all members of the Club who shall have two weeks from the date of mailing in which to express to the Executive Committee their opinions, and no person shall be admitted to membership against the written protest of ten members of the Club.* Any person eligible to membership may become a life member and be exempt from future assessments on the payment of \$10.00. The money received for life memberships shall be safely invested and only the interest shall be spent.

ARTICLE 4. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, THREE Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Recorder, who shall assist the Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting who WITH THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT shall together constitute the Executive Committee, and serve till their successors are chosen.

The last ex-president, or a member appointed by the president, shall audit the treasurer's accounts each year.

CLUB BULLETINS WANTED

Early numbers of the Bulletin are scarce and are much needed by the Secretary, who will be glad to receive copies of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Announcements and other literature issued by the Club before 1911 are also desired.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

By act of the General Court public libraries are now authorized to lend to other libraries unless their regulations forbid them to do so. This is important to the small libraries, for they may now borrow from any library which will lend them books, pictures, and other library material which are either too expensive for them to buy, or are needed only temporarily. Some of the large libraries, as the Boston Public Library and the Forbes Library, have loaned freely to other libraries for years, but this fact is not generally known among the small libraries. They should apply freely to their large neighbors for loans. No doubt the majority of the larger public libraries will lend to other libraries under suitable regulations. Speaking for his own library the Secretary will say that the Haverhill Library will continue to lend, as in the past, to other libraries, particularly those in Essex county, north-eastern Massachusetts, and southern New Hampshire, books, pictures, and other material which can

properly be loaned for home use. If other libraries which are willing to lend will notify the Secretary, announcement to that effect will be made in a later Bulletin.

Massachusetts Acts of 1911, Chap. 140

AN ACT TO ENLARGE THE USEFULNESS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any free city or town public library may lend its books or other library material to any other free public library in any city or town under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authority having control of the library so lending. Any city or town may raise money to pay the expense of so borrowing books and other library material from the library of any other city or town. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or modify any power which any city or town, or any board of trustees or other authority in control of any free public library, now has to lend to, or permit the use of its books by, persons not citizens of such city or town.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 14, 1911.*]

LIBRARY CLUBS

By co-operation with the Free Public Library Commission the Bulletin of the Club will be sent to all public libraries in the state. All library workers whether members of the Club or not are invited to attend its meetings. Those who are not members are urged to join either this or their local club. The friendship, mental stimulus, and information gained and enthusiasm aroused by contact with other library workers is well worth the cost of membership and attendance. In addition to business the Club meetings are always

pleasant outings. If you have never attended a meeting, come to this one and see. The cost of membership is 50c admission fee and 50c annual dues.

The Secretary wishes to keep in touch with the affiliated clubs, and their secretaries are invited to send him lists of officers, notices of meetings, and other items of news.

The officers of the clubs as at present constituted are as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Harriet L. Matthews, Public Library,
Lynn.

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, American An-
tiquarian Society, Worcester.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library,
Worcester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester.

Honorary Vice President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield.

Vice Presidents: Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester.

Secretary: Miss Winifred S. Farrell, Brookfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

The next meeting will be at Westborough, October 17, 1911.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. James Otis, Hyannisport.

First Vice President: Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis.

Second Vice President: Miss Jane Storms, Bourne.

Secretary: Miss Alexina P. Burgess, Wareham.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence O'Neil, Chatham.

The next meeting will probably be in September, 1912.

SOUTH BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Miss Anna L. White, Lenox.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Mary Stallman, Lee.

Executive Committee: Miss Emma W. Sheldon, Great Barrington.

Miss Lydia Fuller, Housatonic.

Miss Frances J. Edwards, West

Stockbridge.

The next meeting will be at West Stockbridge, November 16,
1911.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Hopedale.

Vice Presidents: Miss E. B. Putnam, Uxbridge.

Miss Julia A. Darling, Mendon.

Secretary: Miss Lucy E. Day, Hopedale.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Charles R. Green, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Vice Presidents: Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke College.
Mrs. Minnie E. Davison, Dalton.

Secretary: Miss Hazel M. Benjamin, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Alice Felton, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Recorder: Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

The next meeting will be at Montague, October 19, 1911.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

State House, Boston.

Members of the Commission

	Term expires
Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Chairman, State Library, Boston	1915
Miss Elizabeth P. Sohier, Beverly	1912
Mr. Frank H. Howes, Newton	1913
Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield	1914
Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale	1914

Agent

Miss Zaidee Brown, State Library, Boston.

Notes from the Office

Since January, eleven libraries have been classified and catalogued by workers sent out by the Commission, with the assistance of local helpers. Three libraries have been classified under the supervision of the Commission workers, the expense being borne mainly by the town. The agent of the Commission, Miss Zaidee Brown, has visited seventy-one libraries, some of them several times. Five libraries are to be catalogued by Commission workers in October.

The Commission has compiled a list of five good bibliographies

of children's books under the title of "Aids in the selection of children's books," with publisher and price, and brief descriptive notes. Prices of these bibliographies range from 15c to \$1.00. Copies of the list can be furnished in quantity, and they could well be distributed by librarians to teachers and parents.

"Directions for the Librarian of a Small Library," which was published as an appendix to the last report of the Commission, has been issued in pamphlet form, and will be sent on application. Certain sections, notably those on Book selection, Ordering books, and Advertising the resources of the library, are of as much interest to trustees as to librarians.

There is an increased interest in telling stories to children. The Commission has four books on the subject, and on application will loan one or more to any one interested. The books will be sent by mail, and requests filled in the order of receipt.

In August, a library exhibit and three conferences were held at Amherst in connection with the annual Conference of Rural Social Workers. Visitors came from forty-one Massachusetts cities and towns, from nine other States, and from Canada. Nineteen Massachusetts libraries were represented.

A book mending institute was held in Brimfield in June. Miss Morison, of the City Library Association of Springfield, was sent to the Brimfield Library by the Commission for several days, to repair books and explain methods and materials. Twenty-three people in all attended the institute, including representatives of the libraries of Belchertown, Holland, Sturbridge, Wales, and Ware. The Commission can give the name of a young woman who has made a special study of book mending, and will do this work in any library for \$1.00 a day and expenses.

Application for entry as second-class matter made at the post-office at Haverhill, September 22, 1911. Issued January, March, May, July, and October by the Massachusetts Library Club, Incorporated, from the office of the Secretary, Haverhill, Mass.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 2

JANUARY, 1912

No. 1

CHELSEA MEETING

Thursday, January 25, 1912

PROGRAM

- 10.45 A. M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
HON. EUGENE F. ENDICOTT, Chairman of the
Board of Trustees of the Chelsea Public Library.
- 11.00 A. M. BUSINESS.
- 11.15 A. M. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN
MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUBS AND THE FREE
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.
- 11.30 A. M. REPORTS ON THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE LI-
BRARY CLUBS. (Ten-Minute Talks.)
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.
MR. CHARLES R. GREEN, President.
BERKSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY CLUB.
MISS ANNA L. WHITE, PRESIDENT.
BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.
MR. ROBERT K. SHAW, President.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB.

MISS HARRIET B. SORNBORGER, President.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

MISS ALEXINA P. BURGESS, Secretary.

12.20 P. M. THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
COMMISSION.

MISS ZAIDEE BROWN, Agent.

1.00 P. M. LUNCHEON.

2.00 P. M. INSPECTION OF THE NEW CHELSEA LIBRARY.

2.30 P. M. OUR NEW AMERICANS.

MISS MARGUERITE REID, Foreign Department
Providence Public Library.

REPORTS ON WORK WITH FOREIGNERS.

GREENFIELD, Miss May Ashley.

PITTSFIELD, Mr. Harland H. Ballard.

WALTHAM, Mr. Orlando C. Davis.

FITCHBURG, Mr. George E. Nutting.

NEW BEDFORD, Mr. George H. Tripp.

7.00 P. M. DINNER AT THE EXCHANGE CLUB, BOSTON.

AFTER DINNER ADDRESSES:

THE PLACE OF THE LIBRARIAN IN THE COMMUN-
ITY.

MR. ARTHUR D. HILL, Trustee, Social Law
Library, Boston.

THE COMPANIONSHIP OF BOOKS.

MR. EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN, New York,
of "Life" and "Harper's Weekly."

NOTES

The Club will meet in the Universalist Church, Cary Avenue, near Broadway, and luncheon will be served in the vestry of the church at 50 cents a ticket. Those who intend to be present should notify Miss Simpson on the enclosed card not later than January 18.

Chelsea cars by way of the East Boston tunnel and also from the Scollay Square subway station, except those marked Malden and Melrose or Everett Avenue, pass the library and go very near both church and library. The new library is on Broadway, opposite the State Armory and City Hall.

The annual dinner will be in Boston at the Exchange Club, 22 Batterymarch. The price of the dinner tickets will be \$1.50. Tickets must be bought of Mr. Shaw before 1 P. M. on the day of the meeting. Those who intend to be present should notify Mr. Belden on the enclosed card not later than January 20.

The Washington Street tunnel station nearest to the Exchange Club is State Street. From there take State Street east to Kilby Street, then south to Liberty Square and Batterymarch, or from Washington Street, take Milk Street to Batterymarch. The Exchange Club is a business men's club, used largely for dining, and has most attractive appointments. A very enjoyable evening is anticipated. Members are invited to bring friends.

The Fitz Public Library of Chelsea was destroyed on April 12, 1908, by the fire which devastated a large part of the city. Within a month temporary quarters for the library were opened in the High School building. Later the library was moved to 27 Tudor Street, where it remained until the new library building was opened October 1, 1910. The new building, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$57,500, stands on the site of the old library in the civic centre of Chelsea. It is of light-colored brick with terra cotta trimmings and granite base. On the main floor are two large reading rooms, the delivery room, and the stack. In the basement are the children's room, historical room, and lecture hall. The insurance of \$20,000 on the old building is being applied to the purchase of books. The library merits a careful inspection by members of the club. It is of

interest as being one of the few examples of a long-established public library which was able, perforce, it is true, to discard completely old building, books, and methods. According to some recent authorities this is not such an overwhelming calamity as it might seem. With the new library building came renewed interest by the citizens. Three months after the library opened it had 5624 volumes and 3838 borrowers. The circulation for those three months was 28,095 volumes. With a population of 32,452 this was an excellent record.

ANNUAL DUES

Club members are urged to pay their dues to the treasurer, Miss Etta L. Rabardy, on the day of the meeting and thereby save the club postage and the treasurer and themselves much work.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

At the business meeting action will be taken on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Club. In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution the Article affected is herewith printed, the proposed changes being in italics.

ARTICLE 6. DUES.

The annual assessment shall be fifty (50) cents. There shall be an admission fee of fifty (50) cents. *Members whose dues remain unpaid for two years shall cease to belong to the Club.*

NEW BEDFORD MEETING

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. MCNEIL, RECORDER

The 76th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at New Bedford, Wednesday, October 25, 1911, in the new public library building, with about 100 people in attendance. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden presided at the meetings.

Mr. Otis Seabury Cook of the Board of Trustees of the library welcomed the Club to New Bedford.

The matter of the revision of the Constitution was introduced by the reading of a letter from Mr. Charles K. Bolton, the chairman of the committee on revision, urging the adoption of the amendments as printed in the announcement of the meeting. Mr. Robert K. Shaw moved that the amendment to Article 3 be adopted with a slight change in the wording. After some discussion the motion was carried. The amended article follows, with the changes in italics.

ARTICLE 3. MEMBERS.

Any librarian, library assistant, or trustee of a library *or member of a library commission* in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island may become a member upon the payment of the annual assessment, and remain a member as long as dues are paid. Other persons interested in library work may be elected to membership by the Executive Committee, *the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Committee present and voting being necessary to election. Nominations, in the form of a recommendation, shall be made in writing by at least two members of the Club and forwarded to the Secretary. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all members of the Club who shall have two weeks from the date of mailing in which to express to the Executive Committee their opinions, and no such person shall be admitted to membership against the written protest of ten members of the Club.* Any person eligible to membership may become a life member and be exempt from future assessments on the payment of \$10.00. The money received for life memberships shall be safely invested and only the interest shall be spent.

The proposed change in Article 4 was put to motion by Mr. George H. Tripp and was carried without discussion. The amended article reads as follows, the change being in italics.

ARTICLE 4. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Recorder, who shall assist the Secretary,

and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who with the outgoing President shall together constitute the Executive Committee, and serve till their successors are chosen.

The last ex-president, or a member appointed by the president, shall audit the treasurer's accounts each year.

The following letter was read by Mr. Robert K. Shaw:

MR. DREW BERT HALL, Librarian, Public Library, Somerville, Mass.

DEAR MR. HALL:—

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club the suggestion was made that your unselfish service as Secretary of our Club during four successive terms should not pass unnoticed. A committee, consisting of Miss Sargent of Medford, Mr. Jones of Salem, and the first undersigned, was appointed to discharge the pleasant duty of acting for the Club in this matter.

In behalf of the Club, therefore, we beg to express to you our gratitude for your unwearied industry and efficiency in the performance of the many engrossing duties incident to your position. Incoming presidents, in particular, have found much comfort and advantage from the fact that the Secretary was a veteran officer, familiar with precedent and procedure. Pray accept through us the hearty thanks of the Club for your faithful service.

ROBERT K. SHAW

ABBY L. SARGENT

GARDNER M. JONES

Committee on Resolutions.

The committee on special bindings for libraries had no report to make, and the matter was left over to another meeting.

Mr. Heald of the Harvard College Library outlined the history and details of the scheme by which the Harvard Library proposes to print on cards a large portion of the titles contained in its catalogue—practically all titles that cannot be obtained already in print from the Library of Congress or from the John Crerar Library. Any librarians who desire to use such cards in their own files may procure

further information by addressing the Harvard College Library for circulars on the subject.

Mr. Belden asked permission to appoint a committee to consider the relations between the Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission and between the Massachusetts Library Club and the local clubs. Mr. Otto Fleischner moved that he be so authorized and the motion was carried.

Mr. Belden announced that many small libraries were without magazine indexes and that the Commission would receive such and distribute them where they were needed.

The main feature of the program for the morning was a long and exceedingly interesting paper on "Literature of the Whaling Industry" by Mr. George H. Tripp, Librarian, New Bedford Public Library. A large part of the paper was devoted to stories and incidents connected with voyages of whalers, as gleaned from the special collection of books on whaling in the New Bedford library. Mr. Tripp said: "To any one interested in adventure the most stirring, in exceptional types of courage, in examples of grim determination and victory over apparently insurmountable obstacles, of peril and hairbreadth escapes, to any one who is a lover of history, exploration, and the advancement of geographical knowledge, to any who appreciate the rapid transition of comedy into tragedy, to the lover of hunting on the most gigantic scale, the story of the American whalers offers a most fascinating subject of study. . . .

Of books referring specifically to the whale fishery, the most important are Obed Macy's "History of Nantucket," William Scoresby's "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery," a standard book on the subject for nearly one hundred years, Starbuck's "History of the American Whalefishery from Its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876." These three books practically cover all that it is necessary to know on the subject of the whale fishery. If with these we put "Story of the New England Whalers," by J. R. Spears, and Tower's "History of the American Whale Fishery," published in 1907 by the University of Pennsylvania, we have the ground very well covered.

Another publication which is unique in its way and absolutely invaluable is "The Whalers' Shipping List and Merchant's

Transcript," published in New Bedford from March, 1843, to date, a journal exclusively devoted to the whaling industry. Other books which throw side-lights on the subject are J. Rose Browne's "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar," William N. Davis's "Nimrod of the Sea," and Frank T. Bullen's "Cruise of the Cachalot." Another book of interest is the "Gam," written by Capt. C. H. Robbins of New Bedford. "Gam" is peculiarly a whaleman's word, and refers to the meetings for gossip and interchange of experiences which periodically occurred when vessels came together on their voyages, and leisure was obtained for the exchange of stories. The various series of the Massachusetts Historical Society contributed a great deal of interest on the subject, also Justin Winsor's "History of the Town of Duxbury." In periodical literature there has been a great deal in the last hundred years. Clifford W. Ashley of New Bedford, a young artist and illustrator, has contributed some extremely interesting articles to "Harper's Magazine." In whaling fiction there are two or three that are classics. Edgar Allen Poe's "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym" is perhaps the best known; then, one which is perhaps the most permeated with the authentic feeling of real whaling is "Moby Dick," by Melville, a book not only interesting as a story of this special industry, but good literature. Then, "Miriam Coffin; or, the Whale Fisherman," by J. C. Hart, and "Peter the Whaler," by W. H. G. Kingston, must be mentioned.

When we come to the log books, their number, of course, is very great, and their value of recent years has been demonstrated by the prices charged for them by dealers. We have in this library over 250 log books, each one of which represents a whaling voyage lasting from a few months to four or more years. Perhaps the most interesting log that the library contains is that of the ship *Isabella*, 1833, which is profusely illustrated with drawings by the captain. Every whale that was captured was accurately pictured, the black whale on a blue sea, spouting red blood, with the number of barrels of blubber that he yielded painted above his majestic form; while whales that were lucky enough to escape, were gracefully waving their flukes above the same blue sea, the only part of the body visible being the tail."

The walls of the newspaper room of the New Bedford library are covered with most lifelike colored prints that portray actual combats with these monsters.

The afternoon session was confined to a paper on "How the Librarian Can Assist in Vocational Guidance and Training," by Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, Director of the Vocation Bureau, Boston. He said, "To us on the outside a most impressive fact about the modern public library is the change from a museum or repository of books to that of a dynamic social agency. Because it is this, social workers must turn to the library for help. What can the public library do for the two movements now going forward in the field of education and social service?"

Now the first obvious duty of a library executive is to understand just what these two movements do and do not mean. There is a growing literature on the subject of vocational education and its chief subdivision, industrial education. The librarian should have a complete set of catalogues of all the training schools, and should classify those catalogues so as to show quickly to the worker planning to go further into his problem just where the proper training can be secured and on what terms. The library should have shelves devoted to the occupations themselves, and the best literature dealing with those occupations. In every case there should be the fullest health reports, insurance and labor studies dealing with the occupational diseases. Such books at the present time are limited to the specialists. It seems to me that one great function of the librarian is to popularize that technical but life and death knowledge to the worker in the various dangerous trades."

Mr. Bloomfield mentioned two books especially that librarians might well recommend to their readers as being particularly valuable in clearing up any misunderstanding which unfortunately obtains in the minds of many people on the subject of vocational education. They are "The Problem of Vocational Education," by Dr. David S. Snedden, and "Beginnings in Industrial Education," by Prof. Paul H. Hanus.

Luncheon took the form of a clam-bake at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, and the meeting closed with a motion of thanks for the hospitality received and for the papers read by Mr. Tripp and Mr.

Bloomfield. The spare moments were very profitably employed in inspection of the library building at New Bedford and the Millicent Library at Fairhaven.

CO-OPERATION

In accordance with the vote at the New Bedford meeting Mr. Belden appointed a committee on co-operation between the various Massachusetts library clubs and the Free Public Library Commission. The object is to keep each club better informed as to the work of the other clubs and keep them in closer touch with the Commission. It is planned to arrange a concerted schedule of club meetings, so that they will be better distributed through the year and perhaps reduced in number, thus allowing members to attend more meetings in different parts of the state. The committee is as follows:

Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield, Ex-president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club.

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, President of the Bay Path Library Club.

Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Hopedale, President of the Southern Worcester Library Club.

Miss Anna L. White, Lenox, President of the Berkshire County Library Club.

Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis, Vice-president of the Cape Cod Library Club.

From the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline; Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill, Secretary.

From the Free Public Library Commission, Miss Zaidee Brown, State Library, Agent; Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST.

Extension Library Work

Beginning with January 1, 1912, the Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will enter the field of Library Extension work. It will do this as a part of the work of the Extension Department of the College, receiving its financial support and authority from that office. It is planned to carry on this line of work with special regard to the libraries and communities in the Commonwealth not over-supplied with books or book funds. The proposed plan is to send out upon request small selected collections of books or "libraries" upon agriculture and related subjects to be circulated by and from the borrowing Library. The selection is likely to follow the plan of the "List of nine good books on farming," published by the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, although there is no reason, except limited funds, why larger groups should not be sent out.

It is also planned to make up and lend special "libraries" i. e., collections of books and bulletins on special subjects such as: Harvesting and marketing of crops; Poultry; Farmer's Co-operative Societies; Seed selection, testing, etc.; Rural social betterment work; Fertilizer buying, home mixing, etc.

It is hoped that a large number of people will be helped in this way, and while the library will doubtless receive calls from individuals for material it will be the intention to make the town and village libraries the agency through which the material will be circulated. For the present at least the borrowing library will be expected to pay the transportation charges. Otherwise there will not be any expense to libraries desiring material from the College. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles R. Green, Librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Notes from the Office

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.—If the larger libraries that have bought the cumulated "Reader's guide to periodicals" are willing to give the annual numbers to smaller libraries, the Commission will give names of libraries that need them, or will receive them at the State House, to be distributed as need arises. Express will be paid by the Commission.

REQUEST FOR LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.—The Commission is making a collection of subject bibliographies and selected reading lists, to be used in answering questions from libraries. If any library publishes a list that would be useful in such a collection, a copy will be gratefully received at the office of the Commission. Lists of foreign books are especially welcome.

PROPOSED LIBRARY INSTITUTE AT AMHERST.—The annual Conference of rural social workers, at Amherst, which includes a library section, will be held this year at the Mass. Agricultural College, June 28-July 3. The library section is under the charge of the Commission and of Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian at the College. The plan is to hold section meetings, including a library hour, in the morning, and general meetings in the afternoon and evening. Programs may be obtained of Mr. Wm. D. Hurd, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., and of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, Mass.

Should enough people register in advance to warrant it, the Commission will hold a Library Institute at Amherst during the two days before the general conference, June 26-27, under the charge of Miss Zaidee Brown. It is hoped that librarians and assistants from the smaller libraries who cannot attend a summer school will welcome this opportunity for a little training, and for meeting fellow library workers. Probably a registration of at least fifteen would be

required. During the two days of the Institute much more can be accomplished than during the single hour of the library section at the general conference. There would be some discussion of reference books, aids in book selection, and work with children; and there might be explanations of the simplest methods of classification, cataloguing, and charging. Such an Institute, followed by the more general meetings of the Conference, should be of value. Librarians would have an opportunity to compare notes with each other, and to consult Miss Brown about the special problems of their own libraries. A collection of aids to librarians and selected lists of books would be on exhibition. There might be instruction offered in book mending. The program is necessarily tentative at this early stage.

As to expenses, meals may be obtained at the college dining-room for 85c. per day. If enough people registered for the week, one of the college fraternity houses would be engaged for the library group, at a probable expense to each person of \$1.50 to \$2.00 for the week. If this were done, it would be necessary for each person to provide his own bedding and towels. Such a grouping of the librarians in one house would be pleasant socially, especially for those coming alone.

The Commission hopes that there will be sufficient response to this announcement to warrant arranging for the Institute. Letters concerning this should be addressed to Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Free Public Library Commission, State House, Boston. They should be sent as soon as possible.

SUMMARY OF A YEAR'S WORK.—The field work of the Commission during the fiscal year Dec. 1, 1910 to Nov. 30, 1911 may be summarized as follows:

Books given to 50 libraries.

Supplies given to 15 libraries.

Visits made to 42 libraries by the Chairman, Mr. Belden.

Numerous visits made by other members of the Commission, and by the Board of Voluntary Visitors.

86 visits made to 65 libraries by Miss Brown.

5 library meetings addressed by Mr. Belden.

16 library meetings addressed by Miss Brown.

Library exhibit at 5 library meetings.

32 libraries classified, catalogued, or their methods otherwise revised under the direction of the Commission.

4 book repairing demonstrations held under the auspices of the Commission.

CLUB BULLETINS WANTED

Early numbers of the Bulletin are scarce and are much needed by the Secretary, who will be glad to receive copies of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Announcements and other literature issued by the Club before 1911 are also desired.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

New Members

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, Belmont, Instructor in Library Science, Simmons College.

Grace D. Sherman, New Bedford, Assistant, Free Public Library.

Elsie Collins, Acushnet, Librarian, Free Public Library.

Minerva Frances Maxfield, New Bedford, Librarian's Secretary, Free Public Library.

Mrs. Julia W. Morton, Bryantville, Librarian, Cobb Library.

Zaidee Brown, State Library, Boston, Agent, Free Public Library Commission.

Mabel A. Singleton, Newton Highlands Branch Library.

Julia P. Parker, Brookline, Assistant in Children's Dept., Public Library.

Gertrude H. Lockwood, Brookline, Children's Librarian, Public Library.

Annie N. Keene, Cohasset, Assistant Librarian, Paul Pratt Memorial Library.

Albert L. Stephenson, Hingham, Librarian, Public Library.

Mary E. Brown, New Bedford, Librarian, West Branch Library.
 Lalia M. Damon, Northampton, First Assistant, Forbes Library.
 Rev. W. R. Cole, Cohasset, Director, Paul Pratt Memorial Library.
 Julia F. Darling, Mendon, Trustee, Taft Public Library.
 Edward Nichols, Cohasset, Trustee, Cohasset Free Public Library,
 Director, Paul Pratt Memorial Library.
 Michael F. Powers, Stoughton, Trustee, Public Library.
 Ruth N. Tower, South Weymouth, Librarian, Fogg Library.
 Ethelyn M. Tucker, Jamaica Plain, Acting Librarian, Arnold
 Arboretum.
 Rebecca E. Willis, West Roxbury, Assistant, West Roxbury Branch,
 Boston Public Library.
 Galen W. Hill, Fairhaven, Librarian, Millicent Library.
 Mrs. Alice E. Rice, South Sudbury, Librarian, Goodnow Library.
 Emma F. Munroe, Cambridge, Committee on libraries, Woman's
 Education Association. Life member.

Resignations

Frank W. Barnard, of F. J. Barnard & Co., Boston.
 Grace M. Edwards, Milton Public Library.
 Emily C. Fisher, Trustee, Norwood Public Library.
 Mrs. A. M. Parker, Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton.
 Ethel M. Remele, Stone & Webster, Boston.
 Harriet P. Roberts, Derby Desk Co., Boston.
 M. Louise Small, Malden Public Library.

Deaths

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Trustee, Cambridge Public
 Library. Life member.
 Sarah Frances Bassett, Assistant, Newton Public Library.
 Edwin A. Jones, Trustee, Stoughton Public Library.
 Jessie Sherburne Gile, Assistant in charge of work with schools,
 Haverhill Public Library.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Harriet L. Matthews, Public Library,
Lynn.

Mr. Charles S. Brigham, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

Ex President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library,
Worcester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

Miss Louise Prouty, Custodian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library and Recorder of the Club, went to the Cleveland Public Library in October, and Miss Laila A. McNeil, Brookline Public Library, was appointed Recorder in her place.

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1911, at the post-office at Haverhill, Mass., under the Act of July 16, 1894. Issued January, March, May, July, and October by the Massachusetts Library Club, Incorporated, from the office of the Secretary, Haverhill, Mass.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 2

MARCH, 1912

No. 2

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7, 1912

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Springfield on June 6th and 7th, 1912. This will be a joint meeting with the library clubs of central and western Massachusetts. An attractive program is being arranged by the executive committee. The first session will be held on Thursday afternoon, and will be devoted to Publicity in Library Work. In the evening there will be a literary address. The program for Friday morning will be in charge of the Western Massachusetts, the Berkshire County, and the Bay Path library clubs. An outing will probably be planned for Friday afternoon.

A large attendance is expected as the addresses will be on practical topics and the new Springfield library building has many new features which are worth seeing. The date of the meeting has been set early in June so as not to conflict with the meeting of the American Library Association at Ottawa late in June. Full details as to program and hotel arrangements will appear in the May Bulletin.

All library workers in adjoining states are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

CHELSEA MEETING

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. McNEIL, RECORDER

The 77th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Chelsea, Thursday, January 25, 1912, with an attendance of about 150 people.

President Belden called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock and introduced Hon. Eugene F. Endicott, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Chelsea Public Library, who gave the address of welcome.

The first act of business was the amendment to the Constitution of the Club concerning dues. On the motion of Mr. Ayer, the amendment was adopted as follows, the changes being in italics.

ARTICLE 6. DUES.

The annual assessment shall be fifty (50) cents. There shall be an admission fee of fifty (50) cents. *Members whose dues remain unpaid for two years shall cease to belong to the Club.*

A letter from Mr. Utley, Secretary of the American Library Association, announced that in all probability the next conference would be held at Ottawa, Canada, on the 26th and 27th of June. Forthcoming library periodicals and the American Library Association Bulletin will state further plans.

A letter from Mr. Wellman was read extending on behalf of the Directors of the City Library Association a cordial invitation to hold the spring meeting of the Club in Springfield.

Another notice read will be of particular interest to librarians who care for works of genealogy. Mr. George K. Clarke, 70 Kilby Street, Boston, has thirty copies of a book entitled, "The Descendants of Nathaniel Clarke and his wife Elizabeth Somerby of Newbury, Massachusetts." 1902. 468 pp. Until the thirty copies are exhausted a copy will be sent to any library that will pay the postage of twenty-two cents.

Mr. Belden read the following tribute:—

“It is fitting that in the program of the day tribute should be given to the memory of the late librarian of the Manchester Library, Delucena L. Bingham, who died at his home in Manchester-by-the-Sea on January 16, 1912, aged ninety-seven years and two months.

Mr. Bingham was a member of long standing in this Club. At the time of his death, he was the oldest active librarian in the Commonwealth, if not in the world. Nearly eighty years of his life were given to serving the library of his native town. Eager to learn, anxious to keep abreast of the development in the library world, devoted to the interests of his public, he embodied the commendable qualities of the faithful servant and gentle librarian.”

The following committee on nominations for officers of the Club for 1912-13 was named:—

Mr. Drew B. Hall, Somerville, Chairman,
Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield,
Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

Mr. Tripp moved that the Club go on record as adopting the following resolution:—

“RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts Library Club respectfully requests the publishers of the Reader’s Guide to Periodicals to remove from the list of magazines indexed the Cosmopolitan Magazine.”

The motion was carried unanimously.

The third number on the program was the unanimous report of the Committee on Co-operation Between Massachusetts Library Clubs and the Free Public Library Commission. This report appears on page 25 of this Bulletin.

After this there followed ten-minute talks on the history and work of five library clubs of Massachusetts. In four cases the club was represented by its president and in one case by its secretary.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club was formed in June,

1898, in response to a circular letter sent out to 50 libraries in western Massachusetts, and signed by W. I. Fletcher and J. C. Dana. The club has had three meetings a year, and early in its history much was made of the institute idea, these institutes being in the nature of round-table neighborhood gatherings, which discussed the most practical kind of problems which the small library has to face. Another characteristic feature has been the "open-house" kept, at the suggestion of the club, by large libraries in the section one day in the year as an opportunity for small libraries to make observations and get help.

The Berkshire County Library Club was organized in January, 1911. It was first intended to hold the meetings every two weeks throughout the winter months and to pattern them after the staff meetings of large libraries. This plan was followed during the winter and spring of 1911. This year it has been voted to hold the meetings once every month beginning in December and continuing through April. As each meeting of this club is held in a different town, it is intended as far as possible to make some part of the program of general enough interest to advertise the library and benefit the town in which it is held.

The Bay Path Library Club was the pioneer among the local clubs, being started in June, 1898, one week before the Western Massachusetts Library Club. Two meetings a year have been held and the club has sought by these meetings to promote relatedness between public libraries and their communities. It has, therefore, been the policy before each meeting to write to the local librarian to learn what subjects would be most pertinent in that particular town. The inner problems of the librarian have not been neglected, however, and have been discussed in round table sessions at the meetings.

The Southern Worcester Library Club was formed in Hopedale, March 1, 1906. The club has held 14 meetings in 10 different towns, extending from Ashland and Westboro on the north, to Bellingham and Uxbridge on the south. The attendance has varied from 75 to the original six. There are no dues, but the library or librarian entertaining the club bears the expense of the meeting, which usually

consists of the carfare of the principal speaker and the postage of the notices.

The Cape Cod Library Club is now in its 13th year and has 111 members from about 25 libraries. One custom has been carried out each successive year, to the benefit of the individual and eventually the entire membership,—that of sending delegates to the various state meetings and, in some cases, to the meetings of the American Library Association. In each instance the club has met the expense incurred by the trip. At the annual meeting, reports of these conferences are read and prove an important part of the program. On one occasion, an interesting feature was the roll-call, responded to by the librarians, each one giving a short account of any special line of work followed during the year. The responses were both varied and suggestive.

Discussion brought out the fact that there were other library clubs not given a place on the program. Miss Chandler reported that the Northern Middlesex Club had been meeting informally for about four years. Mr. Moulton said that he hoped to get some kind of informal organization started in the vicinity of Haverhill, and some one else told about a Plymouth County Club which is not yet in really working order.

Anyone desirous of consulting the constitution, programs of meetings, list of members, etc., of the older clubs can find them in the Handbook of the Library Clubs of Massachusetts, issued by the Massachusetts Library Club, 1904, a copy of which will be sent to anyone by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club.

A paper of great interest on the year's work of the Free Public Library Commission was next given by Miss Zaidee Brown, Agent of the Commission.

In giving an idea of present conditions and needs of libraries in the state, Miss Brown showed the large number of small libraries, their weakness as income lessens and their possibilities with adequate resources. This was most effectively done by means of a chart which showed in groups the percentage of libraries with various incomes and the percentage in each group with noticeably high or noticeably

low circulation, since in a very general way the use of a library is indicated by its circulation.

The kinds of work carried on by the Commission were shown to be gifts to libraries, co-operation with library meetings, visits to libraries, instruction in library administration, assistance in reorganizing, and answering numerous requests for information.

One way suggested to develop acquaintance between the larger library and its neighbors is to open the library to them especially on some day, send invitations to the librarians, and have people ready to show them about and answer questions. An invitation to look over a well-selected collection of juvenile books, for instance, with the children's librarian would be a decided help. People prefer to take the advice of some person, rather than to use printed lists or directions, however valuable.

The Commission is building up a considerable collection of lists and other library aids for use in library exhibits and to use in answering requests for information, and its aim is to make smaller libraries as efficient as possible under present conditions, thus proving their value to the community, and to stimulate movements for larger incomes.

Miss Brown referred librarians to the forthcoming report of the Commission for a full description of its work.

The afternoon session was given over to consideration of work with foreigners, and the program was opened by Miss Dorothy Hopkins, of the Library Clubhouse, Hull Street, Boston, who read a poem entitled "Scum o' the Earth", by Robert Haven Schauffler, published in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1911.

The main paper was given by Miss Marguerite Reid, of the Foreign Department of the Providence Public Library, and owing to its importance it is given in full beginning on page 29 of this Bulletin.

Reports of several librarians in centers of foreign population comprised the rest of the program.

Miss May Ashley reported that in Greenfield the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was engaged in the edu-

cation of the adult Polish people, and that the work was carried on in the lecture hall of the library; also that the school libraries in the district schools were equipped with books and papers in French and Polish for the home use of parents.

Mr. H. H. Ballard of Pittsfield is doing interesting work among his Italian constituency. From the New Jersey Immigrant Society he procured without cost a large number of copies of Prof. Ellis's "Guida per gl' Immigranti Italiani" for free distribution. This book treats of United States history, government, and laws, state government, rights of voters, education, and religion. From the North American Civic League, Boston, copies of "Messages for Newcomers" were bought for five cents each. The catalogue of F. Tocci, 520 Broadway, N. Y., proved especially helpful. A leaflet in English and Italian containing the sentences most necessary to library business was prepared for the use of attendants, and a teacher was brought to the library to give all members of the staff necessary instruction. The employment of assistants of different nationalities is under consideration. Arrangements are made with large companies by which they make themselves responsible for any unpaid dues or damages on the part of their employees. The first visit of a stranger to the library is an occasion of joy, and he is started on his library life with the least possible red tape.

Mr. O. C. Davis of Waltham said that his city has an unusually large number of foreigners who use the English language easily, and that everything was done to make this type of man feel at home in the library. The one who cannot read or speak English realizes that he is handicapped in earning a living and the result is that he is eager to learn and responds freely to offers of help; but the English-speaking foreigner has no such incentive and easily drifts away from library influences.

Mr. G. E. Nutting of Fitchburg reported among other things that Mr. Dana's "Printing exhibit", illustrating the Correspondence Course of the Typographical Union, was of special interest to the Finnish printers in his city.

Finally, Mr. G. H. Tripp in his usual ready manner told about

his work among the French and Portuguese of New Bedford, and showed a carefully compiled list of French books and another one of books in the Yiddish language.

In the few moments left for discussion, Miss Quimby of Winchester said that her Italians wanted books in easy English and that she gave them graded readers. Miss Loring reported that the Irish of Beverly were taking a great interest in the Celtic revival.

Just before closing, the report from the Committee on Reinforced Bindings held over from the New Bedford meeting was given by Mr. Ayer, the chairman of the committee. He read a letter from Mr. A. L. Bailey, chairman of the committee of the American Library Association on reinforced bindings, and said that this letter expressed the experience of his committee. Mr. Bailey wrote that the experiment of issuing new fiction and juvenile books in reinforced bindings had proved almost a failure, as publishers were unable to anticipate the demand and librarians had not properly supported the scheme. Reinforced binding is a good thing, however, and if rightly advertised will be used more and more. The movement has been instrumental in making publishers realize that stronger bindings are desirable. Better bindings are now being used on some reference books, as the Encyclopedia Britannica. The new edition of the Century Dictionary will have the strongest binding that it is possible to give a machine sewed book.

The Club was asked if there was any further work for the committee to do, and as there seemed to be none, the committee was discharged.

It was moved by Mr. Green and the motion was carried to extend a vote of thanks to Miss Simpson and to the Trustees of the Chelsea Library for the hospitable treatment received at their hands.

The meetings were held in the Universalist church, and luncheon was served in the vestry. During the noon intermission opportunity was taken to inspect the new library building.

The annual dinner, held this year at the Exchange Club, Boston, was attended by 109 people, who enjoyed an excellent dinner. Two

most happy after-dinner speeches, made by Mr. Arthur D. Hill, Trustee of the Social Law Library, Boston, and Mr. Edward Sandford Martin of "Life" and "Harper's Weekly", proved a fitting climax to a very successful winter meeting.

CO-OPERATION

Report of the Committee

The Committee on Co-operation between the Massachusetts Library Club, the other library clubs of the State, and the Free Public Library Commission met and organized at the State Library on January 13th, 1912. It was the pleasure of the Committee that Mr. Belden serve as Chairman and Miss Hooper as Secretary.

The Chairman had previously corresponded with the members of the committee and with other librarians regarding the work of the committee. After discussion the following suggestions and recommendations were adopted for its tentative report to be presented at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

In reference to possible co-operation between the Massachusetts Library Club and the smaller clubs, it is the Committee's opinion that:—

(1) The Massachusetts Library Club hold at least one of the three meetings of the year in the central or western part of the state, and that the January meeting be held in Boston or in its immediate vicinity.

(2) That the local club or clubs unite with the Massachusetts Library Club in its meeting, when held in a convenient place, and so reduce the number of meetings which the various club members are now asked to attend.

(3) That the program of the Massachusetts Library Club meeting contain, if possible, some features of special interest to the librarian and trustees of the small library.

(4) That the local club or clubs of the section of the State in which the Massachusetts Library Club holds its meeting have some part in making up the program for the meeting.

(5) That so far as practicable the meetings of the Massachusetts Library Club be stated meetings, in order that the other clubs may arrange their meetings not to conflict. It is suggested that the Massachusetts Library Club hold its regular meetings during the third or fourth week in October and during the third or fourth week in January, and that the annual meeting be held the second Thursday in June, as provided for in the constitution.

(6) That the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club be prepared, upon request, to give assistance in arranging programs for the smaller clubs, making use when necessary of information possessed by the Free Public Library Commission.

Regarding co-operation between the Free Public Library Commission and the local library clubs, the committee suggests that when advisable and practicable each of the small clubs arrange a two or three days' meeting to be in charge of the Commission, and at which the Agent, with proper assistance, should give some instruction in library administration, the use of reference books, work with schools, the repair of books, etc., and should make an exhibit of materials and aids of service to the small library.

The Committee suggests the following plan for avoiding duplication of similar material in library publications, and for rendering more available publications of individual libraries. Librarians should be urged to send to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club for publication in the Bulletin advance notice of their intention to print lists or other aids that might be generally useful, with a statement of the cost of printing additional copies. The Secretary of the Club, on receipt of such information, should send notice to the larger libraries, who could place orders, when desired, with the publishing library. The expense of the necessary clerical work should be borne by the Massachusetts Library Club. Where the publication seemed to meet a manifest need of the smaller libraries, the Commission at its expense might order copies for distribution to them. To avoid the preparation of similar lists by different libraries, formal announcement of contemplated lists of some importance might be made a part of the program of each club meeting held in the State, duplicate

copies of such announcement to be sent to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club.

To facilitate the sale, gift or exchange of surplus books and magazines, it is suggested that each librarian list such material on slips of standard catalogue size, stamped with the name of the library, and in the same way note books and magazines desired. At each local club meeting these slips should be given to the secretary, who could arrange all possible gifts or transfers between members of the club. The remaining slips might be exchanged with secretaries of other clubs, who could arrange other gifts or transfers when practicable; slips still remaining to be deposited with some designated committee or central agency.

The Committee is of the opinion that it would be well to enlarge the scope of the Club Bulletin by printing "Notes of Library Progress" in each issue, and that the librarians should be urged to send such notices to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club for publication. It is the judgment of the Committee that current notices would not only be of real interest, but that they would be more widely read when published quarterly in the Bulletin than when printed in the Report of the Free Public Library Commission. The said "Notes" could be supplemented from time to time by information in the possession of the Commission and its Agent, so that in course of a year a notice of the work of all live libraries would appear in the Club Bulletin.

The Committee expressed its approval of the courtesy of the Free Public Library Commission in sending the Club Bulletin to all the libraries in the state that were not represented by membership in the Club, and the hope that this action would be continued.

In stimulating the exchange of books under Chap. 140 of the Acts of 1911, which provides that "Any free city or town public library may lend its books or other library material to any other free public library in any city or town under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authority having control of the library so lending" and that "Any city or town may raise money to pay the expense of so borrowing

books and other library material from the library of any other city or town," it is the opinion of the Committee that it should ascertain to what extent and under what conditions not only the free city libraries, but the university, college, and large private libraries of the state are willing to lend reference and other expensive classes of books to small libraries in their county or vicinity on occasional demand, or for study clubs, or for other purposes.

In order to foster and develop library administration in the small libraries, the Committee should find out under what conditions the large public libraries of the state are willing to give expert aid to the small library by sending for a few days or even a day, one of its assistants to a library in a neighboring town for purposes of advice and instruction in simple methods of library administration; and it should also find out how many of the large libraries are willing to receive and to give expert aid and training for a limited period to a visiting librarian from a small town.

Further, that the Committee should compile a list of speakers who may be obtained from libraries or through their help, and should place the same at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club for use in making program suggestions to local clubs.

The committee comprises:

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Chairman, State Librarian and
Chairman of the Free Public Library Commission.

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, President of the Bay Path
Library Club.

Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Hopedale, President of the South-
ern Worcester Library Club.

Miss Annie L. White, Lenox, President of the Berkshire
County Library Club.

Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis, Vice-President of the Cape
Cod Library Club.

Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield, Ex-president of the Western
Massachusetts Library Club.

Miss Zaidee Brown, State Library, Agent of the Free Public Library Commission.

Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill, Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline, Secretary of the Committee.

OUR NEW AMERICANS

MISS MARGUERITE REID, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Providence Public Library.

In the solution of our great national problem, the gravest before the American public, the assimilation of the immigrant, the public library has a responsibility to assume and an important duty to perform. Thoughtful citizens are waking up to the feeling that the problem increases in importance in that it is overstraining our powers of assimilation. When I visited the Immigrant Section of the "World in Boston", last year, I, too, was impressed with the immensity of the problem, almost into inactivity. It seemed to me useless to attempt to Americanize these masses that are entering our country yearly, over a million in 1911, separated from us, as they are, by habit, ideas of life, and language. Their ignorance of our language, our institutions, and standards of living, seemed to me to constitute a disadvantage both to them and to the community in which they would settle that was too serious to admit of solution. But upon reflection I remembered that the public library alone has not to solve the whole gigantic problem of immigration, but has simply to concentrate on the particular needs of its community, the responsibility of which it will share with other existing educational agencies, the night school, Y. M. C. A., and philanthropic societies, with which it will co-operate and whose work it will supplement in this attempt at Americanizing an alien people.

This paper is devoted to an effort toward a better understanding and finer appreciation of these strangers in our land, for if we enlighten public sentiment and arouse sympathetic interest in their welfare, we have gone far towards solving a difficult problem. Sec-

ondly, some definite suggestions as to ways and means of assisting these Americans in process are offered.

In approaching this subject of the assimilation of the immigrant we are too apt to forget, it seems to me, that our foreign-speaking friend offers his contribution to the melting-pot, that he brings with him an inheritance of old-world culture. Emil Reich has called Italy, from which land most of our immigrants arrive, the "most gifted nation in Europe", one that may contribute to our intellectual elevation. The literary taste of the Italian, his love for the classics of his own literature is in marked contrast to the reading tastes of our native public. A working-man, apparently illiterate, to judge by his appearance, will be thoroughly conversant with the classics of his native literature, not by title but by actual working knowledge, as evidenced by an experience I had. An ordinary, rather rough appearing man asked me to help him find the sequel to the "Orlando Furioso" which I did not readily locate. I asked him if he were sure it wasn't the "Orlando innamorato", upon which the "Furioso" is based, that he had in mind, and he scornfully replied "No," that he had read it all, he wanted to locate the death of Orlando, and merely wished to know if we owned it. He was thoroughly at home in his subject, in spite of the fact that these three poems were written as long ago as the fifteenth century by different men, and yet, judging by his appearance, were he an English-speaking member of society, we would have offered him Sherlock Holmes to bait him.

It is well for us to remember that the Italian barber reads Dante with avidity and is more familiar with Shakespeare than many of us. The volumes of Carducci, the greatest poet of our day, are in steady demand, in spite of their rather awesome dress in a classic edition. The Italian prefers poetry and drama to fiction. Out of 1400 Italian volumes we have but 125 volumes of fiction. He enjoys the picturesque in literature, too, fairy tales, books of travel, and biographies of his country's heroes,—Christopher Columbus, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel.

With the Jew a love of learning is inborn. His interest in matters educational is most keen. One man, whom I had always pre-

sumed to be a mechanic, surprised me one day by appearing with a Freshman cap on. One could see pride sticking out all over him in spite of the fact that his face was rather old for a cap. He had been in America for two years, working in a jewelry shop, where he had suffered from the unsympathizing jeers of co-workers who judged him an inferior. He had succeeded in passing the entrance examinations at Brown University and was registered with advanced standing in mathematics, leaving our native youth behind him in the jewelry shop. This is the most noticeable characteristic of the Jew, that each and every one of them, eager for new knowledge, is gaining an education. He should be an inspiration to our American boys who are not handicapped by studying in a strange tongue. In early youth Jews have formed definite views on political, religious, and social questions, and have already evolved their philosophy of life. Even before they can read English, they are familiar with the teachings of our English philosophers and scientists, Spencer and Darwin. In reading, *their* interest lies in books of philosophy and socialism that attempt a solution of the social problems through Zionism or some other idealistic form of government. They are a serious people, (frequently the children ask for sad books for their mothers) with, as some one has aptly said, "the burden of the Ages on their back".

The immigrant is no barbarian. In fact, when I first took charge of the foreign department at our library, what impressed me most was the unfailing courtesy of my public. He invariably takes time to say "Good morning", and "Thank you", and "Good bye", for he has not yet acquired our American spirit of hurry. He has a keen appreciation of a kindness and a strong desire to reciprocate a kindly act, as is evidenced by gifts to our department. A few weeks ago came sixty volumes in Portuguese from the Portuguese consul. A Yiddish magazine is subscribed for by a Jew for the library. A young Greek gave us a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress" in Modern Greek, which, by the way, he said he had read six times. I wonder how many of us have gone through it once. It is a classic of our literature. He has been in this country two years, in Providence but

a few months, and is a constant reader in the department and a book-borrower.

I might mention, in passing, the facility of these people in acquiring languages. An Armenian who does not find anything that interests him in Armenian will almost never turn away without a French book. I noticed with interest two girls and a young man, who could read both French and German besides Armenian, finally choose Anatole France's poetry to take home. The other day an Armenian asked for Emerson's "Conduct of Life" in English, and is at present coming to the department during his lunch hour to read it. Many of the better educated Jews will read Russian, Yiddish, and German, anyway, and sometimes French, Italian, and Spanish, too. A young Roumanian Jew about sixteen years old, who has been in America but three months, was reading a simple history of the United States, stories of famous American statesmen, and a geography of the United States in English.

In the effort to convert our foreign-speaking population into intelligent American citizens, the public library plainly has a duty to perform, the importance of which should not be undervalued. It is in a position to be one of the most important factors in this process of Americanization here in Southern New England, which is reputed to be the most foreign section of the country, having cities counting a larger percentage of foreign birth and foreign parentage than New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. According to the Director of the Census, New England, once looked upon as the most essentially American section of the country, now has less than two-fifths of its population consisting of native born of native parentage. The library should be prepared to take the initiative in making friendly advances and in leading these strangers in a strange land, by slow degrees, to an understanding of our language, laws, and customs. This interest and sympathy and friendliness make the stranger feel more at home in his adopted country and establish a new bond of sympathy between him and America. He feels grateful at the recognition of his needs and always maintains a delightful attitude toward those who assist him. Those who work with him, who come in contact with him, are always enthusiastic over this attitude.

In the department devoted to this work at our library we have 10,000 volumes in fourteen different languages. Each literature is arranged in a separate section, where are the classics for those who will never have time or opportunity to study English and for those who learn to read English laboriously for business purposes only, but who seek their mother tongue for pleasure and inspiration.

For those who are trying to learn English we have language manuals that teach the English language, inter-lingual grammars that are prepared especially for the adult immigrant with a vocabulary of trade that will help him practically in business English that he can make immediate use of. Then there are elementary reading books, for the most part in English, although some are written in the foreign languages, and books on civics that acquaint the American in process with the fundamental principles of our government. These books give a short history of America and a few of its heroes, Christopher Columbus, Washington, Lincoln; they generally include the Declaration of Independence; and then go on to explain the Fire Department, the Health Department, the Street Cleaning Department;—why rubbish must not be thrown into the streets, facts that are so well known to us, but are not understood at all by this newcomer. Such books, that help to interpret the rights of citizenship to these men who may become voters in five years, are being written in some of the foreign languages, but are not keeping pace with the need. As an incentive to the reading of English, we include an illustrated book of travel that describes the respective countries in English under each literature, trusting that the attractive pictures of their own country, because of their familiarity, will induce them to read the English text that accompanies the pictures.

Leaflets in five different languages that explain what steps are necessary in order that cards may be obtained and books taken from the library have been prepared at our library. These leaflets state the hours of opening and the rules in simple form and have an attractive cut of the library on the front cover. A supply of these is kept at the Registration Desk and when a new card is made out for borrowers of these nationalities one is handed to him. We have used them for advertising the department by distributing them to

night schools and clubs, and have found them especially useful in reaching the parent through the child. Very little energy need be expended to attract adults, however, for they come to the library without much effort on our part and they need little attention after they do come, for, as I have tried to prove, they know their own literature better than we do. A small library could take care of many different languages without expert knowledge. It is interesting to note in this connection the following statements in the annual reports of two such institutions as the New York Public Library and the Boston Public Library. From the former we quote "The branches with the largest use are nearly all on the East Side of the city, where the foreign born and tenement house population is thickest, indicating the great popularity of the library with this part of the community. A study of statistics shows, further, that it is just this part of the population which is making most use of the library for study and reading of scientific, historical, sociological, and philosophical books." And the Boston Public Library finds that the "hunger for books is keen and universal among those being made into Americans".

This leads me directly to a discussion of the aids in book selection that have proved useful to us, a list of which is appended. The great difficulty encountered in making our selection of purchases in foreign literatures is this dearth of reliable book lists, a lack which is being remedied. Aside from the excellent articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* under the countries in which one is interested, and in addition to chapters on the literature of a country that are included in modern books of travel, some of which are mentioned in the list below, an important source of information is the public itself. Situated as we are in a university town, we are peculiarly able to get expert assistance from the superior immigrant. The willingness on the part of readers to assist and be of service in behalf of their fellow-countrymen has been a noticeable feature of our work. A young Russian, whom I well remember poring over his first American newspaper less than six years ago, who in six months was registered as a sophomore at Brown University, and was graduated with high honors, and now occupies a responsible position with the Boston and Maine

Railroad, has been of invaluable assistance to us in selecting books and arousing the interest of Russian readers.

Readers find it a pleasure to review a book for us and are eager to talk about their country and its literature. We have a Portuguese friend, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon, who has met many of the literary lights of Portugal. She takes pleasure in talking of them, their personal appearance and literary position, which helps one place them in one's mind to a remarkable degree. She has a personal acquaintance with Camillo Castello Branco and has seen Herculano walk the streets of Lisbon as an old, old man. A Greek youth told me about the editor of an old magazine, for which I haven't had very much respect or interest heretofore, probably on account of its unattractive binding, until he recounted the man's life work and brilliant intellect and personal appearance when he met him at the age of 94. After that the uninteresting old book put on a new face. A young Portuguese working as a bookkeeper in a business that employed rough men turned out to be a poet, whose sensitive ear was offended at our greeting "hullo," and who spoke the English language with a fine sense of its shades of meaning. Upon acquaintance he produced portraits of the King and the Queen Mother, autographed, and modestly explained that he had been one of a committee of university students to greet the King at the time he ascended the throne. It has been an education to me to meet these people. I never realized how narrow had been my knowledge of the literature of the world, until I had read Brandes' book on Poland, and essays on Russian and Portuguese and Swedish literatures. My sensations, I think, must have been similar to those of Keats "On first looking into Chapman's Homer".

The library co-operates with the night schools, sending them lists of books that will assist both teachers and pupils. But, according to a little handbook published by the local Y. M. C. A., one-fourth of those who cannot speak English in Providence are untouched by the public school. These must be reached by some other means. Stereopticon lectures, wherever they have been tried, have been successful in meeting large numbers of our new Americans, who show

every evidence of interest and appreciation of the various events depicted. Providence has recently become a port of entry for immigrants, and coincident with this has arisen the Immigrant Educational Bureau, which is arranging for lectures in foreign languages and in English on such topics as will appeal to the immigrants and will assist them in becoming useful citizens. The outline submitted is most comprehensive. Our lecture room at the library is one of the halls used for these lectures. Here is an opportunity to present by means of the illustrated lecture the history and government of our city, state, and country; to tell of our local industries; and to explain our standards of sanitation and hygiene.

These Americans in the making are remarkably susceptible to the influence of our national life and respond quickly to intelligent sympathy. That they are easily Americanized is a remarkable and encouraging fact. In 1911 two thousand eight hundred a day came to our land, desirous of a better opportunity for themselves and their children to enjoy life. If we are to assimilate the immigrant, we must stretch out the helping hand and welcome him. The initiative must be taken by us. It is our privilege to see that this problem, a problem of such immense importance to the future of our country, is solved aright by helping to make these homesick strangers more contented in their new environment, and we can assist in a very definite way in turning them into intelligent, law-abiding American citizens.

AIDS IN WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

The following lists were compiled by Miss Marguerite Reid of the Providence Public Library, and some additions were made by Mr. John G. Moulton of the Haverhill Public Library. The aim was not to give complete lists but to suggest material of recent date accessible to the average library. Under "Aids in selecting foreign books" the lists issued by book sellers and libraries will in many cases be sent free on application. The list of books on language as furnished by Miss Reid was enlarged from lists of the Haverhill, New York, and Springfield public libraries. This list was prepared with the needs of the smaller libraries in view, and when practicable books for first purchase were indicated. Prices quoted are approximately the publisher's prices, and from these usually a discount of 10% may be obtained.

It is recommended that the smaller libraries should not attempt to import directly through agents in foreign countries but buy through the foreign booksellers in this country. Some of these booksellers are noted under "Aids in selecting foreign books".

It is hoped that these lists are free from serious errors. The Secretary, Mr. Moulton, will be glad to receive notice of corrections or additions and will try to answer questions as to selection and purchase. If deemed advisable, a list of grammars and dictionaries for studying foreign languages will appear in a later Bulletin.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN THE WORK

Balch, Emily G. Our Slavic fellow citizens.

Barling, Maurice. Landmarks in Russian literature.

Brandes, Georg M. C. Poland.

Campbell, J. Maud. Public library and the immigrant. New York Libraries, v. 1, p. 100-105, 132-136.

Crawford, Virginia M. Studies in foreign literature.

- Devonshire, H. C.** French books for our daughters. *National Review*, v. 48, p. 1022-1033.
- Ellis, Havelock.** *Soul of Spain.*
- Encyclopædia Britannica.** Articles under countries—literature.
- Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James.** Chapters on Spanish literature.
——— *History of Spanish literature.*
- Francke, Kuno.** *German ideals of today.*
——— *A history of German literature.*
- Gosse, Edmund.** *French profiles.*
- Hale, E. E., Jr.** *Dramatists of today.*
- Hapgood, Hutchins.** *Spirit of the Ghetto.*
- Harboe, Paul.** *Silhouettes of Swedish writers.* *Bookman*, v. 24, p. 143-150.
- Heller, Otto.** *Studies in modern German literature.*
- Howells, William D.** *Modern Italian poets.*
- Huneker, James.** *Egoists.*
——— *Iconoclasts.*
- James, Henry.** *French poets and novelists.*
- Jousselin, Stéphane.** Some French books that American women ought to read. *Review of Reviews*, v. 32, p. 89.
- Kennard, Joseph S.** *Italian romance writers.*
- Konta, Annie L.** *History of French literature.*
- Kropotkin, Prince.** *Russian literature.*
- Lee, Elizabeth.** *Recent foreign literature.* (Appears in "Library," an English quarterly, each number.)
- Mulliken, Clara.** *Reading list on modern dramatists.*
- Phelps, William Lyon.** *Essays on Russian novelists.*
- Prestage, Edgar.** *English neglect of Portuguese literature.* *Academy*, v. 43, p. 506.
- Ramsden, Hermione.** *The new myticism in Scandinavia.* *Nineteenth Century*, v. 47, p. 279-296.

- Robertson, John G.** History of German literature.
- Saintsbury, George.** Later nineteenth century. V. 12 of Periods of European literature.
- Scandinavian novel.** Living Age, v. 232, p. 1-19.
- Steiner, Edward A.** Immigrant tide.
 ——— On the trail of the immigrant.
- Stephens, Winifred.** French novelists of today.
- Stories** of the nations series.
- Symons, Arthur.** Studies in prose and verse.
 ——— Symbolist movement in literature.
- Thayer, William R.** Italica.
- Thorold, Alger.** Six masters in disillusion.
- Van Norman, L. E.** Poland.
- Villiers-Wardell, Mrs.** Spain of the Spanish.
- Waliszewski, K.** History of Russian literature.
- Wells, Benjamin W.** Modern French literature.
 ——— Modern German literature.
- Wiener, Lee.** History of Yiddish literature in the nineteenth century.
- Zimmern, Helen.** Italy of the Italians.
- Consult also articles on work with foreigners in Library Journal and Public Libraries.

BOOKS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE

(Books for first purchase are indicated with an asterisk.)

TEACHING ENGLISH

- Adkins.** An English course for evening students. Swan, Sonnenschein. 1909. \$1 00
- Althouse.** Business letters. Penn Pub. Co. 1910. .50

- *Chancellor.** Reading and language lessons for evening schools. Amer. Book Co. 1904. .30
- *——** Studies in English for evening schools. Amer. Book Co. 1904. .30
- Cody.** How to do business by letter. School of English, Chicago. 1908. \$1 00
- Success in letter-writing, business and social. McClurg. 1906. .75
- *Faustine and Wagner.** A new reader for evening schools. Adapted for foreigners. Vocabulary in English, Swedish, Polish, Italian, and German. Hinds. 1909. .50
- *Field and Coveney.** English for new Americans. Vocabulary in English, Armenian, Modern Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Syrian (Arabic), and Yiddish. Silver, Burdett. 1911. .60
- *Harrington and Cunningham.** A first and second book for non-English speaking people. Heath. 1907. 3v. .80
- Houghton.** First lessons in English for foreigners in evening schools. Amer. Book Co. 1911. .40
- *Hülshof.** Reading made easy for foreigners. Hinds. 1909. 3v. \$1 20
- Mintz.** First reader for new American citizens. Macmillan. 1910. .50
- *——** The new American Citizen. Macmillan. 1909. .50
- A practical speller for evening schools. Macmillan. 1910. .50
- New York City, Dept. of Education.** Instruction to teachers in elementary schools.
- *O'Brien.** English for foreigners. Houghton, Mifflin. 1909. .50
- *Prior and Ryan.** How to learn English; a reader for foreigners. Macmillan. 1911. .55
- Roberts.** English for coming Americans. Y. M. C. A. Press. 1909. .50
- English for coming Americans; first reader. Y. M. C. A. Press. 1909. .50

- Sharpe.** First reader for foreigners. Amer. Book Co. 1911. .40
- Thorley.** A Primer of English for foreign students. Macmillan. 1910. .60
- *Wallach.** A first and second book in English for foreigners. Silver, Burdett. 1910. .50

GRAMMARS AND HANDBOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ARMENIAN

- *Gulian.** Elementary English grammar for Armenians. Groos. 1901. \$1 00
- Yeran.** Armenian-English conversation. Author, 603 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. 1911.

BOHEMIAN

- Jonas.** Nový tlumač americký. Slavie, Racine, Wis. \$1 50

BULGARIAN

- Gawriysky.** Elementary English grammar for Bulgarians. Groos. 1908. .80

CROATIAN

- Lochner.** Easy method for Croats to learn English without a teacher. Caspar. 1903. \$1 50

DANISH AND NORWEGIAN

- *Eibe.** Kursus paa 100 Timer i Engelsk. Pios. Copenhagen. 1910. \$1 .80
- Hjelm and Witcomb.** Guide to modern conversation in Danish and English. Behr. .55
- Goldschmidt.** Engelsk til selvstudium. Gyldendal. 1901. .65
- *Polyglott Kuntze.** Danskeren i England. Georgi. .25

DUTCH

- Callisch-Witcomb.** Modern conversation in Dutch and English. Behr. .60
- ***Coster.** Kleine Engelsche spraakkunst. Groos. 1908. .70
- Hofman.** Leerboek der Engelsche taal. \$1 00
- ***Polyglott Kuntze.** De Hollander in Engeland. Georgi. .25

FINNISH

- Nielsen and Lundbeck.** Suomalais-englantilainen sanakirja ja lauseoppi. Nielsen and Lundbeck, N. Y. 1908. .50
- ***Oppman.** Englannin kielioppi. Edlundin, Helsingissä. 1904. .90

FRENCH

- Clifton.** Manuel de conversation. Français-anglais. Garnier. .90
- Connor.** Manuel de conversation. Français-anglais. Groos. 1909. .60
- ***Mauron-Verrier.** Nouvelle grammaire anglaise. Groos. 1907. \$1 00
- *—— Petite grammaire anglaise. Groos. 1911. .60
- Ollendorff.** Nouvelle methode pour apprendre l'anglais. Montreal. \$1 00
- ***Polyglotte Kuntze.** Le Français en Angleterre. Georgi. .25
- Thimm.** L'anglais sans maître. Marlborough. 1903. .50

GERMAN

- Ahn.** Amerikanischer Dolmetscher. Steiger. .50
- ***Baumann-Englisch.** Der kleine Touissant-Langenscheidt. 1908. .90
- Connor.** Deutsch-englisches Konversationsbuch. Groos. 1909. .60
- Flaxman.** Handbuch der englischen Umgangssprache. Neff. 1905. .90

- ***Gaspey.** Englische Konversations-Grammatik. Groos. 1911. \$1 00
Hecker. Deutsch-englischer Wortschatz. Behr. 1907. .75
 ***Otto.** Kleine englische Sprachlehre. Groos. 1909. .90
 ***Polyglott Kuntze.** Amerikanisch. Georgi. .25
Runge. Englische Gespräche. Groos. .50
Schlessing. Handbuch der englischen Konversationsprache. Tauchnitz. 1907. .75
 ***Toussaint-Langenscheidt.** Englische Unterrichtsbriefe. Langenscheidt. 1908. \$7 50 (The best, if it can be afforded.)

HUNGARIAN

- ***Dallos-Patterson.** Gyakorlati Angol nyelvtan. Practical English grammar.
Gaspey. Angol társalgási nyelvtan. English conversational grammar.
Kohányi. Angol nyelvmester. English language teacher. Liberty Press, Cleveland.
Polyglott Kuntze. A Magyar Angolországban. Georgi. .25

ITALIAN

- ***Arbib-Costa.** Lezioni graduate di lingua inglese. Tocci. \$1 00
Blont. Grammatica inglese italiana. \$1 75
Cann. Grammatica della lingua inglese. \$1 35
Clifton. Italian-English conversation. Garnier. .90
Fabbrucci and Witcomb. Modern conversation in Italian and English. Behr. .60
Gaudenzi. Nuovissima grammatica accelerata italiana-inglese. Gaudenzi. 1900. \$1 25
Genzardi. Nuovo metodo per imparare la lingua inglese. 3v. Gnocchi. 1897. \$2 00
 ——— I' italiano e l'inglese. Paravia. .85

- Lysle.** L'inglese come si parla in Inghilterra. Streglio. 1904. \$1 50
 ——— Metodo accelerato anglo-americano. \$1 65
- ***Moore.** Libro illustrato di lingua inglese. Heath. 1908. .40
- ***Pavia.** Grammatica della lingua inglese. Groos. 1910. \$1 35
- *——— Grammatica elementare della lingua inglese. Groos. 1909. .75
- ***Polyglott Kuntze.** L' Italiano in America. Georgi. .25
- ***Waller.** Lezioni d'inglese per gl'italiani. Jenkins. 1911. \$1 00

LITHUANIAN

- Laukis.** Rankvedis angliskos kalbos. Lietuvos, Chicago. 1906. \$1 50

MODERN GREEK

- Agglike** methodos aneu didaskalou. Atlantis. \$1 00
- Atlantis.** Neotate grammatike tes agglikes glosses. Atlantis. 1907.
- ***Deffner.** Mikra agglike methodos. Groos. \$1 00
- ***Kontopoulos.** Grammatike tes agglikes glosses. Antoniade. 1883.
 .90
- Ollendorphou methodos eis ten agglikan. Sidere. 1907. \$2 40
- Petraris.** Manual of modern Greek and English conversation. Holtze.
 1898. \$1 70
- ***Polyglott Kuntze.** Ho Hellen en Amerike. Georgi. .25
- ***Zoniades.** Pleres aggloellenikon epistolarion. Atlantis. 1910. \$1 00

POLISH

- ***Berger.** Latwa metoda jezyka angielskiego. Gebethner. 1910. \$1 20
- Dyniewicz.** Posrednik polsko-angielski. Author. Chicago. .60
- Forster and Witcomb.** Modern conversation in Polish and English.
 Neufeld. .60
- Hecker.** Systematical vocabulary. Polish-English. Behr. .60
- ***Kasproicz and Cornet.** Manual of Polish and English conversation. Holtze. 1906. \$1 10
- ***Polyglott Kuntze.** Polak w Ameryce. (Polish and English conversation.) Georgi. 1909. .25

PORTUGUESE

- ***Bensabat.** Nova grammatica practica da lingua ingleza. \$1 20
- Constancio.** Novo mestre inglez. Aillaud. \$1 65
- ***Duarte.** Manual da conversação; Portuguez-inglez com a pronun-
ciação. Garnier. .90
- ***Moreira.** Grammatica da lingua ingleza. \$1 25
- Ollendorff.** Novo methodo para aprender a lingua ingleza. \$2 50
- Pereira.** O inglez sem mestre. \$4 50
- ***Polyglott Kuntze.** O Portuguez na Inglaterra. Georgi. .25

ROUMANIAN

- Ahn.** Nouămetodă practica pentru a învăța au în lesnire limba engleză.
- Polyglott Kuntze.** Romanul in Englitera. Georgi. .25

RUSSIAN

- Boltz.** Conversations modernes en russe, français, anglais et allamand.
Behr. \$1 20
- Clifton.** English-Russian conversation. Garnier. .90
- Cornet.** Manual of Russian and English conversation. Holtze. 1897.
\$1 10
- Goffe.** Object lessons in English for beginners. Weyermann. 1905.
- ***Hauff.** Prakticheskaya grammatika angliskavo yazyka. Groos. 1902.
\$1 50
- ***Nurok.** Prakticheskaya grammatika angliskavo yazyka. 1908. \$1 80
- ***Polyglotte Kuntze.** The Russian in England. Georgi. .25

SERVIAN

- Petrovitch.** Elementary English grammar for the use of Servians.
Groos. 1908. .70

SPANISH

- Butler and Ritter.** El maestro de la conversación inglesa. Appleton. 1892. .60
- Bustamante and Clifton.** Manual de conversación. Garnier. .50
- *Cortina.** Inglés en veinte lecciones. Cortina. 1899. \$1 50
- Gurrin.** Gramática inglesa. Hirschfeld. \$1 10
- Ollendorff-Vingut.** El maestro de Inglés. Lockwood. 1893. \$1 50
- Palenzuela and Carreño.** Metodo para aprender el Inglés. Appleton. 1896. \$1 50
- *Pavia.** Gramática inglesa. Groos. 1908. \$1 50
- Gramática sucinta de la lengua inglesa. Groos. .55
- *Polyglott Kuntze.** El Español en Inglaterra. Georgi. .25
- Robertson.** Nuevo curso del idioma inglés. \$2 50

SWEDISH

- Afzelius.** Kortfattad engelsk grammatik för praktiska behof. Norstedt. .50
- Calwagen.** Engelsk språklära. .25
- Lipmanson and Witcomb.** New guide to modern conversation in Swedish and English. 1905. .60
- May.** Lärobok i engelska språket. \$1 25
- *Rosenthal.** Mästerskapssystemet. Lärobok i engelska affärs-och umgängesspråket af Svensson. Fritze. \$1 00
- *Polyglott Kuntze.** Svensken i England. Georgi. .25

TURKISH

- Ahn.** Practical method of learning English; tr. by Hakki. Constantinople. 1889.

YIDDISH

- Ahn.** The newest English method. Hebrew Pub. Co. .30
- Harkavy.** American letter writer and speller. Hebrew Pub. Co.
- *—— English teacher. Hebrew Pub. Co. \$1 00
- *—— Ollendorff's method to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. Hebrew Pub. Co. 1908. \$1 50
- Krantz.** English teacher. Werbelowsky. .53

BOOKS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES FOR
FOREIGNERS

IN ENGLISH

- Bloomfield and others.** A civic reader for new Americans. Amer. Book Co. 1908. .38
- Chancellor.** History and government of the United States for evening schools. Amer. Book Co. 1908. .30
- Dole.** The young citizen. Heath. 1909. .45
- Forlong, C. J.** Our future citizens: how to become a citizen. Author. Buffalo.
- Green, Hinckley and Allen.** Manual for voters in Rhode Island. Authors, Providence. 1909.
- Howard.** American history, government, and institutions. A manual of citizenship for young Americans and new Americans. Author, Windsor Locks, Ct. 1905. .65
- Marriott.** How Americans are governed in nation, state, and city. Harper. 1910. \$1 75
- Uncle Sam's business told to young Americans. Harper. 1908. \$1 25
- Mowry.** First steps in the history of our country. Silver, Burdett. 1907. .70

- Reinsch.** The young citizen's reader. Sanborn. 1909. .60
- Richman and Wallach.** Good citizenship. Amer. Book Co. 1908.
.45
- Severance, Mary F.** A guide to American citizenship. Author. 1909.
- Tappan.** Our country's story. Houghton, Mifflin. 1902. .65

IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

FRENCH

- Bentzon.** Les Américaines chez elles. Hachette. 1904.
- Bentzon.** Femmes d'Amérique. Colin. 1900.
- Coulevain.** Noblesse américaine. Ollendorff. 1907.
- Laboulaye.** Histoire des États-Unis. 1620-1789. Durand. Ed.
1870. 3v.
- Leroy-Beaulieu.** Les États-Unis au xxe siècle. Colin. 1904.
- Masseras.** Washington et son oeuvre. Plon, Nourrit. 1889.
- Nevers.** L'âme américaine. Jouve and Boyer. 1900.
- Rousiers.** La vie américaine. Firmin, Didot. 1892.
- Savine.** Roosevelt intime. Juven.

GERMAN

- Cronau.** Drei Jahrhunderte deutschen Lebens in Amerika. 17th-19th
century. Reimer. 1909.
- Kallmeyer, Charles.** How to become a citizen of the United States.
(In English and German.) Author, 205 East 45th St., N. Y.
- Münsterberg.** Die Amerikaner. Mittler. 1904.
- Naubert and Kuerschner.** Land und Leute in Amerika. Langenscheidt. 1909. .90

Sievers. Amerika. Bibliographisches Institut. 1894.

Vay von Vaya and Luskod. Nach Amerika in einem Auswandererschiffe. Paetel. 1908.

Zimmerman. Vierhundert Jahre amerikanischer Geschichte. 1492-1892. Brumder. Milwaukee. 1893.

ITALIAN

Botta. Storia della Guerra dell' Indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d' America. 1775-1783. 1852. 3v.

Caccia. Manuale delle leggi degli Stati Uniti ad uso degli Italiani in America. Giordano, N. Y. 1905.

Cantu. Vite parallele di Mirabeau e Washington. Sauvito. 1873.

Carr. Guida degli Stati Uniti per l'immigrante italiano. Doubleday, Page. 1910.

Causa. Vita e viaggi di Cristoforo Colombo. Salani. 1907.

Cavallaro. Pionieri ed eroi della storia americana. Frugone, 178 Park Row, N. Y. 1907.

Ellis. Guida per gl'immigranti italiani. New Jersey Immigrant Society.

Mosso. La democrazia nella religione e nella scienza. Studi sull' America. Treves. 1908.

Pecorini. Gli Americani. Treves. 1909.

Preziosi. Gl' Italiani negli Stati Uniti del Nord. Lib. ed. Milanese. 1909.

Rossi. Un Italiano in America. 1899.

Simonin. Attraverso gli Stati Uniti dall' Atlantico al Pacifico. Treves. 1876.

—— Vita di Benjamino Franklin. Barbèra. 1907.

LITHUANIAN

Simonin. Istoriija Suwienytu Walstiju Amerikos. 1492-1895. Chicago. 1896.

MODERN GREEK

Canoutas. Greek-American guide and business directory. Author, 4 East 23 St., N. Y. 1911. (See Nation, v. 93, p. 17.)

Vlastos and Gortzes. Historia ton Henomenon Poloteion tes Amerikes. 1492-1908. Atlantis, 113-117 West 31 St., N. Y. (See Independent, Apr. 22, 1909, p. 869.)

POLISH

Kruszka. Historya polska w Ameryce. Milwaukee. 1905. 13v.

Sienkiewicz. Listy z podrozy. Szkice amerykanske. Gebethner. Ed. 1902. 2v.

PORTUGUESE

Colet. Infancias celebres. Benjamin Franklin. Guillard. 1896.

RUSSIAN

Channing. Istoria Soedinennykh Shtatov Sievernoi Amerike. 1765-1865. 1897.

SWEDISH

Irving. Kristofer Columbus. Bonnier. 1894.

Laboulaye. Benjamin Franklins Sjelfbiografi och brefvexling. Bonnier. Ed. 1883.

Sundbeck. Svenskarna i Amerika. Askerberg. 1900.

YIDDISH

Cahan. History of the United States. 1910.

Harkavy. Columbus. Hebrew Pub. Co.

—— The Citizen. Hebrew Pub. Co.

Hermalin. Spanish-American war. 1898.

Hickey. Constitution of the United States. 1897.

Horovitz. Franklin. Heb. Pub. Co. 1907.

Krantz. America before Columbus. Inter. Lib. Pub. Co. 1904.

—— The history of America. "Progress." 1905.

IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES

Pamphlets

Langah, David. Citizen's manual of the United States constitution. (In English, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Yiddish.) 27p. Author, 825 Wash St., St. Louis. .25

North American Civic League for Immigrants. Messages for new comers to the United States. (In English, Italian, Yiddish.) 19p. 173 State St., Boston.

United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Information for immigrants concerning the United States. (In 15 languages.) 7p. Gov't Printing Office. From National Society Sons of American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Of interest in this connection are the following lists:

Elmendorf, Mrs. Helps in government and language for immigrants. Pub. Lib. March, 1911, p. 111-112.

Holding, Anna L. Books about America in foreign languages; compiled to aid in the selection of books for foreigners. N. Y. Libraries, April, 1910, p. 92-98.

Providence Public Library. Books on America for Non-English speaking people. (Multigraph list.)

AIDS IN SELECTING FOREIGN BOOKS

L'Action sociale de la femme à l'usage des bibliothécaires. Bibliographie du livre français. (Monthly.) 60c per year. See P. L. May, 1907, p. 189.

- A. L. A.** List of French fiction. 28p. 1898. 5c.
 Selected list of French books. 35p. 1908. 25c.
 Selected list of German books. 58p. 1907. 50c.
 Annotated. Starred for first purchase.
 Selected list of Hungarian books. 12p. 1907. 15c. Annotated.
 Selected list of Norwegian and Danish books. 20p. 1908. 25c.
 Starred.
 Selected list of Swedish books. 45p. 1909. 25c. Starred.
- American association of foreign-language newspapers.** New York. The unreached millions. 59p. 1909.
- Atlantis.** P. O. Station E. New York. Publisher of Modern Greek books. Catalogue.
- Béthléem, L'abbé.** Pièces de théâtre. 1910. 75c.
 Romans à lire et romans à proscrire. 1905. 75c. (Roman Catholic standpoint.)
- Blagi, Guido.** Best Italian reading. Supplement to "Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi", Jan., 1907, May-June, 1908. Reference books, 3p. Children's books, 8p.
- Björck and Börjesson, now Albert Bonnier,** 40 West 28th St., New York. Selected list of Norwegian and Danish books suitable for libraries. 32p. 1909.
 Selected list of Swedish books suitable for libraries. 24p. 1909.
- Boston Public Library.** Russian literature. 13p. 1896.
 Works of fiction in the French language. 105p. 1892.
 Works of fiction in German. 164p. 1905.
 Works of fiction in Italian. 25p. 1901,
- Brockhaus, F. A.** Leipsic. Catalogue of foreign Literature. 258p. 1910.
 Hand-Katalog der neueren deutschen Literatur. 919p. 1908.
 Systematisches Bücher-Verzeichnis. 592p. 1910.
- Brooklyn Public Library.** German books. 105p. 1907.
 Yiddish books. Bulletin, Oct., 1909. 1p.

Buffalo Public Library. Books in German. 155p. 1908.

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Fiction in foreign languages. See
Classified catalogue and lists of additions. Annotated.

Chicago Public Library. Books in foreign languages. See Bulletins.
Books in the Bohemian language added during 1894-1906. Bull.
no. 70. 7p.

Danish-Norwegian and Swedish literature. 32p. 1890.

Dutch literature. 10p. 1891. French literature. 144p. 1890.

German literature. 89p. 1890. Russian books. 5p. 1890.

Yiddish books. 6p. 1907.

Christiania University Library. Katalog over boker skikket for
folkeboksamlinger. 1906, 131p. 1907, 23p. 1908, 46p. See
P. L. Dec., 1907, p. 397.

Cincinnati Public Library. Finding list of French, Italian, and
Spanish prose fiction. 24p. 1904.

Finding list of German prose fiction. 44p. 1903.

Cleveland Public Library. Catalogo dei libri italiani. 23p. 1906.

Detroit Public Library. Katalog dzieł polskich. 122p. 1907.

Supplement. Bull. no. 21. 10p.

Druckerman, Simon, 50 Canal St., New York. Yiddish catalogue.
50p. 1910.

Fabietti, E. and Locatelli, A. Saggio di catalogo modello. Milan.
76p. 1908. 50c. Starred.

Fumagalli, G. Cento migliori libri italiani. 16p. 1908.

Grand Rapids Public Library. Lithuanian books. Bull. April,
1911. 2p.

Gyldendal Publishing Co. 821 W. North Ave., Chicago. Catalogue
of Danish and Norwegian books.

Harrasowitz, Otto. Polish lists. Leipsic. (Gives titles in English.)

Hartford Public Library. Lithuanian books. Bulletins.

- Hauff, N. S.** Catalogue of Norwegian literature. 1883-1907. See L. J. Feb., 1910, p. 95.
- Hebrew Publishing Co.,** 83-87 Canal St., New York. Yiddish books.
- Hoepli, Ulrico.** Milan. Libri italiani di letteratura, scienza ed arte. 491p. Migliori libri italiani consigliati da cento illustri contemporanei. 434p. 1892. 75c.
Scelta delle migliori opere della letteratura italiana moderna. 283p. 1911.
- Holyoke Public Library.** Catalogue de livres imprimés dans la langue française. 16p. 1910.
- Italian Book Co.,** 520 Broadway, New York. Italian books of every description. 92p. 1912.
- Lemcke and Buechner,** 30 W. 27th St., New York.
Catalogue raisonné of world literature.
Pt. 1. German literature. 36p. 1894. Annotated. (Supplements varying from 4 to 28p. issued continually.)
Pt. 2. French literature. 36p. 1895. Annotated. (Supplement 16p. Annotated.)
Pt. 3. Spanish literature. 27p. 1903. Annotated.
- Liste des ouvrages acceptés par la Commission Central des Bibliothèques Municipales de Paris.** Annual. See L. J., Jan., 1908, p. 13.
- Livraria Ferreira,** 132-138 Rua do Ouro, Lisbon. Catalogue of Portuguese books. 10p.
- Mabie, H. W.** Blue-book of fiction. Foreign fiction. 6p. Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati. 1911.
- Milwaukee Public Library.** Vollständiger Katalog der deutschen Bücher. 118p. 1910.
- Minneapolis Public Library.** French literature. 44p. 1909.
German literature. 27p. 1907.
Scandinavian literature. 47p. 1908.
- Newark Public Library.** Various lists. (Multigraphed.)

New Bedford Public Library. Katalog der Bücher in den deutschen und anderen Sprachen. Portuguese books. P. 39-48. 1903.
 Supplement. Mo. Bull. June, 1907, p. 517-518.
 Catalogue des livres français. 32p. 1911.
 Catalogue of Yiddish books.

New York Public Library. Current periodicals in Circulating Department. Periodicals in foreign languages. 2p. 1910.
 Hungarian book list. 24p. 1910.
 List of books for foreigners who wish to learn English in Mo. list of additions, Jan., 1907. p. 71-72.
 Polish book list. 8p. 1910.

Pfellsstücker, Berlin. Besten Bücher aller Zeiten und Literaturen. 1890. 20c.

Polish Book Importing Co., 83 Second Ave., New York.
 Poradnik dla czytających książki. 144p. 1909.

Polish National Alliance, 1406-1408 W. Division St., Chicago.
 Katalog biblioteki. 5000 titles in Polish.
 2000 titles in Lithuanian.

Providence Public Library. Multigraph lists.
 Books on America for non-English speaking people. 1911.
 List of Italian books. 1911.
 List of Yiddish and Hebrew books. 1911.
 Reading list on German literature. 5p. 1911. (Titles suggested by Prof. von Klenze of Brown University.)

Revue Critique des Livres Nouveaux. Monthly, \$1.25 per year.

Ritter and Flebbe, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Foreign book catalogues, especially French, German, and Italian.
 Literarische Neuigkeiten. Quarterly.

San Francisco Public Library.
 Finding list of French fiction. 23p. 1911.

Schoenhof Book Co., 128 Tremont St., Boston.
 Foreign book catalogues, especially French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Children's books in foreign languages.

Springfield Public Library. A few books to aid foreigners in learning English. 2p. In Wisconsin Lib. Bulletin v. 4. P.12.

St. Louis World's Exposition. German library. 1904. Volckmar, Leipsic.

Stechert, G. E. & Co., 151 W. 25th St., New York. Foreign book catalogues, especially German.

Thieme. Guide bibliographique de la littérature française de 1800-1906. Welter. 1907. \$3 75

University of Illinois Library. Representative list of 150 of best foreign novels in English translation. 6p.

Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Traveling libraries.

Bohemian group.

German group.

Norwegian group.

Polish group.

ANNUAL DUES

The Treasurer, Miss Etta L. Rabardy, reports that the dues of some members are unpaid. Attention is called to the following clause in the Constitution of the Club:—*Members whose dues remain unpaid for two years shall cease to belong to the Club.*

CLUB BULLETINS WANTED

Early numbers of the Bulletin are scarce and are much needed by the Secretary, who will be glad to receive copies of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of vol. 1. There have been requests for these numbers from libraries and commissions outside the state which could not be filled.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

At the meeting of the club at Longmeadow, Feb. 8, one topic on the program was "Best books of 1911 for small libraries." The club prints each year an annotated list of the books of the past year suitable for libraries with limited means. The club has a few extra copies of the 1911 list which will be sent to libraries asking for them. Application should be made to the Secretary, Miss Hazel M. Benjamin, City Library, Springfield.

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

At a meeting of Plymouth County librarians held at Bryantville in October, 1911, plans were made for forming a library club to include the libraries south of Boston. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and select officers to serve until the August meeting. The officers selected are as follows;

President, Mr. William W. Bryant, Cobb Library, Bryantville.

Vice-President, Miss Evie W. Drew, Public Library, Hanson.

Secretary, Mrs. Julia W. Morton, Cobb Library, Bryantville.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Notes from the Office

LIBRARY INSTITUTE AT AMHERST.—The announcement of the proposed Library Institute at Amherst in the last number of the Bulletin has met with an encouraging response. It now seems practically certain that the Institute will be held, June 26-July 3. The first two days will be given exclusively to library work. For the remaining five days, when the general Conference of Rural Social Workers will be in session, only the mornings will be occupied by the Library Institute. Those who cannot attend for the full time will receive the most instruction by attending for the first two days. A circular giving fuller information will be sent on application. Any persons wishing to attend should write at once to Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Free Public Library Commission, State House, Boston.

AIDS TO LIBRARIES.—The Commission has recently given instruction and assistance, in classification and cataloguing, to the libraries at Sheffield, Cheshire, Winchendon, North Reading, and Harvard.

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.—The Commission has for distribution a few copies of the annual numbers of the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature," 1904-1910, given by libraries that have bought the cumulated Guide. Librarians who feel the need of a magazine index may make application for them. As the Commission wishes to send them where they are most needed, the letter of application should give a general statement of the magazines on file in the library. In general, preference will be given to the libraries with small income, that could not well afford to buy an index. The Commission will be glad to receive from other libraries annual numbers of the Guide for distribution. A number have already been sent out and have filled a decided need in the smaller libraries.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The Commission is able to put any library in communication with a party who wishes to give away complete unbound volumes of the Atlantic Monthly for a period covering forty years.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Harriet L. Matthews, Public Library,
Lynn.

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, American Anti-
quarian Society, Worcester.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library,
Worcester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1911, at the post-office at Haverhill, Mass., under the Act of July 16, 1894. Issued January, March, May, July, and October by the Massachusetts Library Club, Incorporated, from the office of the Secretary, Haverhill, Mass.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 2

MAY, 1912

No. 3

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7, 1912

PROGRAM

THURSDAY

2.30 P.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. NATHAN D. BILL, President of the City Library Association.

2.45 P.M. BUSINESS.

3.00 P.M. PUBLICITY IN LIBRARY WORK.

MR. WILLIAM F. YUST, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.

3.45 P.M. PUBLICITY WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. HARLAND H. BALLARD, Pittsfield.

MR. GEORGE H. EVANS, Woburn.

MISS GERTRUDE E. FORREST, Milton.

MISS ALICE M. HOWARD, Cotuit.

MISS HARRIET B. SORNBORGER, Hopedale.

MR. HILLER C. WELLMAN, Springfield.

MR. FRANK H. WHITMORE, BROCKTON.

MRS. GRACE M. WHITTEMORE, Hudson.

8.00 P.M. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

8.15 P.M. ADDRESS.

MR. WILLIAM ALLEN NEILSON, Professor of English, Harvard University.

9.15 P.M. INSPECTION OF THE ART MUSEUM.

FRIDAY

9.00 A.M. DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. HILLER C. WELLMAN.

9.15 A.M. INSPECTION OF THE NEW LIBRARY.

10.45 A.M. A SHELF OF OLD BOOKS.

MISS KATHARINE S. WOODWARD, of Smith College.

11.30 A.M. A SHELF OF NEW BOOKS.

BRIEF REVIEWS BY CLUB MEMBERS.

12.00 M. ROUND TABLE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Conducted by MISS ETHEL P. UNDERHILL, Worcester.

12.30 P.M. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB. WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

3-5 P.M. EXCURSION ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER ON THE STEAMER "SYLVIA", by invitation of MR. WELLMAN. The boat leaves at the foot of Elm street.

NOTES

The meeting on Thursday will be in charge of the Massachusetts Library Club. The afternoon meeting will be held in the hall of the Art Museum, adjoining the library, and the evening meeting will be held in the High School hall, across the street from the library. On Friday the meeting will be in charge of the Bay Path Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club and will be held in the Art Museum hall. Members of all clubs are invited to take part in all the meetings.

Those who will attend the meeting should arrange for hotel accommodations directly with the proprietors of the hotels, a list of which follows.

Hotel Kimball, Chestnut and Bridge St. Near the railroad station and the library. European plan, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Two in a room \$1.00 additional.

Cooley's Hotel. European plan, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

American plan, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. Next to the railroad station and a half a mile from the library.

Worthy Hotel. European plan, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Two in a room, \$2.50 and up.

The Kimball is the nearest to and the most accessible of these hotels from the library.

Court Square Hotel. European plan, \$1.00 and \$1.50. For 15 or more guests the rate would be \$1.50 for two in a room. This is five minutes walk from the library.

The Oaks, a boarding house, a mile from the library. American plan, \$2.50. Two in a room, \$3.50. European plan, \$1.00.

The Clinton, a mile from the library, on Main St. European plan, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

The Y. W. C. A., American plan, two in a room, \$2.50.

European plan, two in a room, \$1.50.

For restaurants the following may be mentioned:

Forbes & Wallace Observatory Restaurant, meals à la carte, combination luncheons at noon, ranging from 30 cts. up. Table d'hôte in the evening 60 cts.

Worthy Hotel, table d'hôte luncheon at noon 50 cts.

Barr's Restaurant, meals à la carte, table d'hôte luncheon at noon 50 cts., table d'hôte dinner Thursday evening 65 cts.

Baldwin's Café, opposite Court Square, is similar to a Baltimore lunch, but has tables and serves very good food.

The Woman's Exchange has meals à la carte.

An excellent light luncheon may be obtained in the Tea Room at Charles Hall's.

Railroad trains leave Boston Thursday morning at 8.30, 9.15, and 10.00, reaching Springfield at 11.07, 11.42, and 12.30 respectively. For those who leave Springfield Friday evening there are trains for Boston at 5.55 and 7.16, reaching Boston at 8.30 and 9.35 respectively, Trains for the west leave at 7.25 and 8.50; for the north at 5.10, 6.20 and 7.30; for the south at 5.22, 6.22, and 6.50.

For those who wish to stay until Saturday there are delightful trolley rides from Springfield, as follows:

From Springfield through Holyoke and up Mt. Tom. Luncheon can be obtained at the restaurant on the summit.

From Springfield through South Hadley to Amherst through the Mt. Holyoke notch. Luncheon can be obtained in Amherst.

From Springfield to Hartford.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The new Springfield Public Library was opened January 10, 1912. It occupies the site of the old building which was moved to one side and used while the new library was being built. The new building, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$200,000 and three hundred and seventy-eight citizens contributed \$155,000 more, is beautiful and artistic and in addition is eminently practical and utilitarian. Its main features are noted in an editorial in the Library Journal, April 1912, which reads as follows:

"The Springfield (Mass.) library building proves almost a new departure in library architecture in the planning of its interior arrangements and should be carefully studied in the planning of future buildings for other cities. Thanks to the close cooperation of Librarian

Wellman and Architect Tilton, two notable achievements have been accomplished, the effective utilization of large spaces in combination with ease of administration and convenience for the reader. There are no forbidding wastes of staircases and entrance halls, but instead direct access to the delivery desk under the central dome and thence to the "bookroom," where an attendant at once greets the reader from the desk, and points out or shows to him where the desired book is to be found. The radial arrangement of shelving at the end of a rectangular room is an innovation which has justified itself in practical experience, and the placing of the stacks for less-used books in the basement immediately under the bookroom has decided advantages. By the use of two galleries around the main bookroom, offices for the librarian and the working force are provided for without lessening the height of the main room or cutting off the supply of light from overhead. Every visitor to the main floor of the library must pass the delivery desk on entering and on leaving the library, but this is happily managed without sense of restraint. On the other hand, separate access is provided for the newspaper-room on the one side, and for the children's-room on the other side of the main entrance in the basement; and as both these rooms should involve a special attendant, there is no administrative waste to offset this convenience. The result has been accomplished at a minimum of cost, and the whole effect is especially worthy of study."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Members of the Club are asked to notify both the Secretary and the Treasurer when there is a change of address.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements from Massachusetts libraries, such as lists of wants, gifts, exchanges, books for sale, etc., will be inserted in the Bulletin free of charge. Such notices should be sent to the Secretary.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Notes from the Office

AMHERST INSTITUTE.—In previous numbers of this Bulletin information has been given relative to the Library Institute to be held at Amherst in connection with the Conference for Rural Social Workers. In one or two cases already known to the Commission, the expenses of the librarian while attending the Institute are to be paid by the library she serves, the argument being that her added efficiency will well repay such an expenditure from the library treasury. The cost of board will be \$5.00 a week, or \$1.00 a day, while room rent in the fraternity house reserved for the librarians will not be over \$3.00 a week, and less with two in a room. Accommodations may also be secured at the hotel, or in private houses in Amherst.

The first two days, June 26-28, will be devoted exclusively to library work, and persons unable to attend for the whole week are advised to choose these days, if they wish practical instruction more than general information. Below is given an outline of the work for the two days of the Institute:—

FIRST SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Book selection.
Ordering and accessioning.
Classification.
Cataloguing by author and title.

SECOND SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Cataloguing by subject.
Charging systems.
Co-operation with the schools, and evaluation of children's literature.
Book mending.

With the exception of the mending, the instruction will be given by Miss Brown, Agent of the Commission, assisted in the practice work by Miss Mary L. Sutcliffe, formerly an instructor in the New York State Library School, and now teaching in the New York Public Library School. The lecture on mending, by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, will be supplemented by an exhibit of materials, and a practical demonstration of methods with opportunity for practice work. It is aimed to make the institute as practical and valuable as possible, and the practice work will be planned to meet the individual need. During the last five days, June 28-July 3, one hour each morning will be devoted to subjects of library interest, and persons desiring may spend part of the remaining time in further practice work, for which the Commission will provide professional supervision.

The librarians and trustees attending will find much of value and interest in the General Conference, complete programs of which may be obtained from Mr. William D. Hurd, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. The following are the lecturers and subjects in the library section:

June 28—Use and Abuse of Government Documents.

MR. CHARLES R. GREEN, Librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

June 29—Reference Work in Small Libraries.

MR. JOHN A. LOWE, Librarian, Williams College.

July 1—Library Extension and Advertising.

MR. GEORGE L. LEWIS, Librarian, Westfield Athenaeum.

July 2—Duties and Opportunities and Library Trustees.

MISS ALICE G. CHANDLER, Trustee, Lancaster.

July 3—Library Development in America.

MR. WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Amherst.

Persons expecting to attend the Institute are again asked to send notification as soon as possible to Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, that the necessary arrangements may be made.

BUYING LIST OF JUVENILE BOOKS.—The Commission has recently received copies of a buying list of books for school libraries arranged in six groups, the value of each group being about \$10.00. The groups are progressive in character, and have been carefully compiled by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission. Libraries desiring to expend their funds wisely and remuneratively would do well to consult this leaflet. The Commission will be glad to mail a copy to the smaller libraries who desire it, and it may be obtained for \$.10 from the H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHANGE IN THE COMMISSION STAFF.—Miss Theresa B. Waley, who has efficiently administered the office work of the Commission for over a year, has resigned from the work on account of her approaching marriage. The office of assistant to the Commission is now filled by Miss E. Louise Jones, recently an assistant in the State Library, and who before that organized many libraries in Massachusetts and elsewhere, whereby gaining a wide knowledge of library needs and methods.

COMMISSION OFFICE CLOSED IN AUGUST.—The Commission office will be closed in August, and all communications received during that time will be promptly attended to after September first.

A. L. A. BOOKLIST NOT SENT BY THE COMMISSION AFTER JAN. 1913.—For several years the Commission has sent the A. L. A. Booklist to most of the libraries in the state, but after January, 1913, it will be sent only upon request before October 1st, 1912, from the librarian or trustees of libraries in the smaller towns, where it is agreed to preserve the file. Early notice is given of this change that libraries desiring to subscribe may do so. The Booklist costs \$1.00 a year and may be obtained through the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The list is a valuable aid in selecting books, and the file, with its index, forms a helpful reference tool. The Women's Education Association list, which has also been sent by the Commission, will continue as heretofore. This appears twice a year and has notes on the latest books.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1911-1912

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Harriet L. Matthews, Public Library,
Lynn.

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, American Anti-
quarian Society, Worcester.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library,
Worcester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

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COLUMBIA
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LIBRARY

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THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 2

JULY, 1912

No. 4

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. McNEIL, RECORDER.

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the Western Massachusetts Library Club, and the Bay Path Library Club was held at Springfield, Thursday and Friday, June 6th and 7th, 1912. The meeting on Thursday was in charge of the Massachusetts Library Club. In the absence of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, President of the Club, Mr. Robert K. Shaw of Worcester, Ex-President, presided. The first session was held in the afternoon in the Art Museum and was opened by an address of welcome by Mr. Nathan D. Bill, President of the City Library Association, who paid a warm tribute to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the principal donor of the new library building at Springfield.

A reading of a communication from the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission then took place, as follows:—

“During the coming year the Free Public Library Commission desires to make an experiment along somewhat new lines. It invites the co-operation of the larger libraries, and their trustees and friends, especially in those sections of the state not reached by the existing library clubs.

The plan is to arrange a two or three days' conference

between the Board of Library Commissioners and the trustees and librarians of a public library for the instruction and inspiration of librarians in the vicinity in which such conference is held. The public library, with its trained corps of assistants, would serve as host. The program of the first session would be devised to interest not only librarians and trustees but the general public, as it would be devoted to considering how the public may be brought into closer relation with the library; the remaining sessions, primarily for the visiting librarians, would be given to the study of simple and approved methods of library administration, including opportunity for practice work under the direction of the Agent of the Commission or an efficient librarian. While the meetings would be intended chiefly for the benefit of librarians, a cordial welcome would be extended to library trustees, school teachers, and others interested in library development.

From its Board of Advisory Visitors and from the local clubs in the city or town where the meetings occur, the Commission would seek further co-operation in the entertainment of visiting librarians and trustees.

The Commission hopes that it may hold three such library conferences during the year."

It was then announced that the Bulletin of the Club had begun to require so much work that it seemed advisable to appoint a committee to aid the Secretary in doing that work, and as there was objection on the part of the Club, the Chair referred the matter to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Chair further recommended the appointment of two more committees, one on membership and another on finance. On the motion of Miss Loring, it was voted that the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint these committees.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the general subject of publicity in library work, with Mr. William F. Yust of Rochester, N. Y., as the principal speaker. His paper, owing to its importance is given almost in full, beginning on page 85 of this Bulletin.

Following this address, short talks were given on the subject, "Publicity Work in Massachusetts," by the following librarians in various parts of the state:—Mr. Harland H. Ballard of Pittsfield, Mr. George H. Evans of Woburn, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of Milton, Miss Alice M. Howard of Cotuit, Miss Harriet B. Sornborger of Hopedale, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield, Mr. Frank H. Whitmore of Brockton, and Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore of Hudson. Mr. Wellman's talk is given in a somewhat condensed form, beginning on page 94 of this Bulletin.

All these talks showed that libraries are making efforts to reach out in every direction and to touch the lives of all sorts of people. With that end in view, one librarian in a small village has made her library a kind of social center where young and old can meet together. Games of a quiet nature for the young people, story hours for the children, and provision of a pleasant place for the meetings of the sewing club, the village improvement association, etc., make staunch upholders for the library and the librarian.

In similar vein, another speaker said that a library should be made cheerful, homelike, and hospitable, and at times should hold receptions for special groups, both of children and adults, with formal invitations; should have courteous attendants and then by personal conversation, letters, and the telephone should make known its resources.

Mr. Evans of Woburn told of an interesting experiment in co-operation between the public library and the high school library which has in one year resulted in increased interest and understanding, the securing of uniformity and avoidance of confusion, and the education of teachers in the use that they might make of the public library. With an excellent library room, a sufficient income for purchase of books, the school has no funds for their maintenance and administration. So this year, seven seniors have been allowed a credit of four hours a week throughout the year, and a course of "Library Science" has been built up on the basis of the work required in the administration of the school library. The course has been a combination of lectures, recitations, and the actual preparation and handling of the books of the school library. The librarian of the

public library has participated to the extent of assisting the teacher in laying out the course, suggesting text-books, and giving lectures and demonstrations. No books of importance are added to the school library without first ascertaining whether they are in the public library, and, if not necessary to both, in which they will be most useful.

Several speakers emphasized the importance of the local newspaper as an advertising medium for the library. It was suggested that the librarian should write the notices for the paper himself, and, if possible, should secure the same place in the paper each time for library notices. Notes on recent books, too, are very effective in this way and will usually be printed intact, if they are made as concise as possible.

Various other expedients were mentioned to bring the resources of the library to the attention of readers. The most important of these was the familiar list of books on timely subjects. The casual reader, it seemed, likes the short list with a catchy title and notes; while the specialist may be served with the longer and more exhaustive list. Great ingenuity was shown in getting these lists, etc., into the hands of people for whom they were intended. One library makes free use of the special notice postal card; another, in a manufacturing town, uses bulletin boards in the post office, in the boarding houses of the workmen and in the shops themselves, while a third got permission of the proper authorities to send special notices along with the tax bills and in pay envelopes.

After these interesting discussions, Mr. Hill of Brooklyn was called upon to make a few remarks, and then the report from the Committee on Co-operation between Massachusetts library clubs and the Free Public Library Commission was read by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, the Secretary of the Committee. In accordance with a vote of the Club the report was accepted and placed on file. This report appears on page 80 of this Bulletin.

The evening session, held in the High School hall, was opened by the annual business meeting and election of officers of the Massachusetts Library Club.

After the reading of the report of the nominating committee by

Mr. Wellman, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers for 1912-1913:

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, Massachusetts State Library, and Chairman, Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee, Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, Librarian, Free Public Library, Newton.

Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Librarian, Public Library, Hudson.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Librarian, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Assistant, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Cataloguer, Public Library, Brookline.

It will be seen that a departure from custom was made in the re-election of Mr. Belden for president, but it seemed advisable to the nominating committee and to other members of the Club to continue him in office for another year in order to carry out consistently the many admirable lines of work inaugurated by him during the present year.

The report of the Treasurer was then read, accepted, and placed on file, after which a lecture on the popular ballad was given by Prof. William Allen Neilson of Harvard University. Dr. Neilson described the ballad as a story told in song and the popular ballad as one that has come into existence among the people and has been handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth among the people. He made the technical side of his subject clear and interesting and illustrated his points by reading several of the best types of pure ballad construction.

Following the meeting, the members visited the Art Museum and the Natural History Museum where light refreshments were served.

The meeting Friday forenoon at the Art Museum was in charge of the Bay Path Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club.

The first number on the program was the description of the new Springfield library building by Mr. Wellman. The building cost \$300,000, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$200,000, and has a capacity of 500,000 volumes. The principal material used is white marble, with a base of granite and a white terra cotta frieze. The architect was Edward L. Tilton of New York, and the builders, J. E. and A. L. Pennock of Philadelphia. Mr. Wellman drew attention to the small amount of space wasted in entrance and corridors, the large rooms, giving dignity and convenience of access, and the lack of separating walls, securing excellent light and air. He said that it is the largest example of the radiating stack, which is so successful for supervision. Stacks are also in the rear of two thirds of the basement, and spread out laterally instead of vertically.

Before adjournment for an hour and a half for inspection of the building Mr. Bolton moved a vote of thanks to the City Library Association for the hospitality received by the Club.

The main feature of the program was a paper by Miss Katharine S. Woodward of Smith College, entitled "A Shelf of Old Books". The writer told of spending a vacation in a sleepy little town on the coast of Maine, where in a low rambling cottage she found many a quaint old treasure of the shipmaster. One morning it occurred to her to examine the library that belonged to a grandmother of the present occupants of the house, and she saw behind the glass doors of a huge old corner secretary faded volumes that represented the whole range of a lady's reading from her girlhood to her declining years. By many reflections and questionings suggested by these old volumes the writer showed the changes in topic and treatment that seventy years have brought to literature,—but no mere report can give any idea of the charm and interest of that paper.

Following this there was a discussion on "A Shelf of New Books", with reviews by club members. The books reviewed were:

Programme of modernism: a reply to the encyclical of Pius X.

Putnam, \$1.50 net.

Open letter to society from Convict 1776, with introd. by Maud Ballington Booth. Revell, 75c.

Montessori method: scientific pedagogy as applied to child education, by Maria Montessori. Stokes, \$3.50 net.

Life of William Ewart Gladstone, by John Morley. 3v. Macmillan, \$10.50 net.

Foundations of the nineteenth century, by H. S. Chamberlain. 2v. Lane, \$10.00 net.

Down our street, by Mrs. J. E. Buckrose. Putnam, \$1.35 net.

One way out, by William Carleton. Small, \$1.20.

Leading American men of science, ed. by David Starr Jordan. Holt, \$1.75 net.

The Round Table of Children's Books, conducted by Miss Ethel P. Underhill of Worcester, brought out the discussion of a few children's books published during the year. "Peter and Wendy", by J. M. Barrie, and "Honey Bee", by Antole France were mentioned as being two good fairy tales.

At a very late hour the annual business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held. Reports were read and the following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. Charles R. Green, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke College.

Mrs. Mary E. Davison, Dalton.

Secretary: Miss Marion B. Lewis, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Nell M. Clapp, Northampton.

Recorder: Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield.

The business meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was postponed for the lack of a quorum.

The afternoon was very pleasantly spent in an excursion on the Connecticut River by invitation of the City Library Association.

CO-OPERATION

Report of the Committee

The Free Public Library Commission furnishes some figures of much interest in connection with the following report to show how many books are available to Massachusetts readers. Although we can never hope to see equal opportunities provided for all citizens, it would seem that under proper administration of the public libraries of the state it ought to be possible for the serious and persistent reader anywhere in Massachusetts to get the book he needs. According to the figures given by the Report of the Commission for 1912 there are 5,982,340 bound volumes in the free public libraries of Massachusetts. According to the 1910 census the population of Massachusetts was 3,366,416. This means that there is a proportion of 1.78 volumes per capita available to the citizens of Massachusetts, a record of which the Commonwealth may well be proud.

In accordance with a vote passed at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at New Bedford, on October 25, 1911, the President of the Club, Mr. Belden, was asked to appoint a committee to inquire into possible ways of co-operation between the various library clubs of the Commonwealth and the Free Public Library Commission, and to consider how the larger libraries might be of assistance to the smaller ones. The Committee was duly appointed and held its first meeting on January 13, 1912, at the office of the State Librarian. Mr. Belden was asked to serve as Chairman of the Committee, and Miss Hooper as Secretary. The Committee presented a tentative report at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Chelsea. This report is printed in full in the March Bulletin and is therefore familiar to this audience. We may state briefly that the report contains suggestions for more systematic arrangement of the various club meetings; for the co-operation of the Commission, through its agent, with the smaller clubs at their meetings; for making available the publications of individual libraries; for a plan to facilitate the exchange of surplus books, etc., and for the enlargement of the scope of the very useful Club Bulletin. In

conclusion this first tentative report states that "in stimulating the exchange of books under Chap. 140 of the Acts of 1911, which provides that 'Any free city or town public library may lend its books or other library material to any other free public library in any city or town under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees or other authority having control of the library so lending' and that 'Any city or town may raise money to pay the expense of so borrowing books and other library material from the library of any other city or town', it is the opinion of the Committee that it should ascertain to what extent and under what conditions not only the free city libraries, but the university, college, and large private libraries of the state are willing to lend reference and other expensive classes of books to small libraries in their county or vicinity on occasional demand, or for study clubs, or for other purposes."

The Committee then goes on to say that "In order to foster and develop library administration in the small libraries, the Committee should find out under what conditions the large public libraries of the state are willing to give expert aid to the small libraries by sending for a few days or even a day, one of its assistants to a library in a neighboring town for purposes of advice and instruction in simple methods of library administration; and it should also find out how many of the large libraries are willing to receive and to give expert aid and training for a limited period to a visiting librarian from a small town. Further, that the Committee should compile a list of speakers who may be obtained from libraries or through their help, and should place the same at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club for use in making program suggestions to local clubs."

In accordance with the above suggestions letters containing a series of seven questions were sent to 57 libraries in Massachusetts. The Secretary has received 43 replies to these letters. Those not heard from were chiefly the smaller institutional libraries.

In summarizing the answers I have divided the libraries which contribute them into two classes: 1—public libraries, and 2—college, museum, and special libraries. Libraries in the first class reply very

generally in the affirmative to the requests of the Committee; certain libraries in the second class are naturally restricted by the requirements of their own patrons to a less generous response.

In order to make the report intelligible I will give the text of each question with a brief summary of the answers given by each class of libraries.

1. "To what extent and under what conditions is your library willing to lend books or photographs to small libraries in your county or vicinity for the use of study clubs or for other purposes? Please define as nearly as possible what class of books you would be willing to lend, whether you would lend reference or other expensive volumes." (See Acts of 1911, Chap. 140, giving authority to a city or town library to lend its books.)

The public libraries express a general willingness to lend books to small libraries with due consideration for the wants of their own readers. They sometimes specifically exclude "reference and other valuable books", but often only such books as are generally in demand by their own patrons. One large and generous public library of 140,000 volumes offers to lend books and photographs to any library, anywhere and for any length of time consistent with proper library service at home, excluding only one or two hundred of the rarer books from this lavish offer. The college and special libraries place necessarily more restrictions on their lending of books. A few are, however, very generous. Special mention should be made here of the reply sent by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in regard to its library extension work. It is given here in full, although the same information has already been published in our Bulletin for January, 1912. The Club can hardly give too wide publicity to this splendid enterprise.

Beginning with January 1, 1912, the Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will enter the field of Library Extension work. It will do this as a part of the work of the Extension Service of the College, receiving its financial support and authority from that office. It is planned to carry on this line of work with special regard to the libraries and communities in the Commonwealth not oversupplied with books or book funds. The proposed plan is to send out, upon

request, small selected collections of books or "libraries" upon agriculture and related subjects to be circulated by and from the borrowing library. The selection is likely to follow the plan of the "List of nine good books on farming" published by the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, although there is no reason, except limited funds why larger groups should not be sent out.

It is also planned to make up and lend, upon request, special "libraries" i. e., collections of books and bulletins on special subjects such as; Harvesting and marketing of crops; Poultry; Farmers' co-operative societies; Seed selection, testing, etc.; Rural social betterment work; Vegetable gardening; Fertilizer buying, etc.

It is hoped that a large number of people will be helped in this way, and while the Library will doubtless receive calls from the individual for material it will be the intention to make the town and village libraries the agency through which the material will be circulated. For the present, at least, the borrowing library will be expected to pay transportation charges. Otherwise there will not be any expense to libraries desiring material from the College Library.

Communications should be addressed to Library Extension Work, Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst, Mass.

2. "Under what conditions will you send for a few days, or for even a day, one of your library assistants to a neighboring town to give advice or instruction in simple methods of library administration, if the expense entailed is defrayed by the Free Public Library Commission or by some interested person?"

This question is, perhaps, the most interesting of all. The replies from the public libraries are with a very few exceptions in the affirmative. Two libraries even suggest that the opportunity would be welcome as good training for the assistants who would be sent. The college and special libraries reply in general that they are unable to comply with this request, but even in this class, a few are anxious to help, if asked.

3. "Under what conditions will you welcome a visiting librarian from a small town, and give such expert aid and training for a day, or for several days, as may be necessary?"

This was answered by both classes of libraries quite generally in the affirmative, although several state that they would not be able to furnish systematic instruction to visitors.

4. "Will your librarian, assistants, or trustees be willing to speak or to present a paper at an occasional small library club meeting? Please give names and special line of work or interest."

5. "Will you be able to send, on request, to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, suggestions regarding suitable speakers in your vicinity for the small library club meetings?"

The replies to questions 4 and 5 contain much that may be helpful in the future to the various library clubs in the state.

6. "To what extent are your library bulletins distributed to other libraries in the state?"

7. "When you issue publications of value to small libraries, under what conditions may they be distributed to all of the small Massachusetts libraries?"

Replies to questions 6 and 7 evince a general willingness to be generous in the distribution of bulletins and special lists to any libraries in Massachusetts which can make good use of such material.

As an example of one kind of practical information gathered by these questions, I may instance the following: Two museum libraries and several public libraries which have large collections of photographs have responded cordially to the questions in regard to giving help either by sending an assistant or by receiving a visiting librarian. Anyone who has grappled with the difficulties of buying and caring for photographs will realize the advantage that a few visits of this sort might bring to him.

While this report has been an impersonal record of answers received, it would be a pleasure for the Committee to acknowledge a few of the long and painstaking replies which entered thoroughly into the spirit of helpfulness among libraries for which the clubs and the Commission stand.

The librarian of Williams College, Mr. John A. Lowe, has so often extended to the libraries of Berkshire County the cordial offers of help which he repeats in the reply sent to this Committee that it is safe to assume that he will not object to being mentioned here.

The Committee wishes to make available for use the information collected through this series of questions. It is hoped that the smaller clubs will join in doing this, and that they will call upon the Secretary of the Committee for any help and detailed information she can give.

In regard to borrowing books the small library is advised to apply generally to its nearest large neighbor, failing here, to write to the Secretary of this Committee for suggestions.

In regard to questions 2 and 3, which are concerned with lending an assistant or receiving a visiting librarian, the Free Public Library Commission will have the facts in its possession gathered through the questionnaire.

In reference to questions 4 and 5, concerning speakers for the meetings of the smaller clubs, application should be made to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, Mr. Moulton of Haverhill.

The Committee feels that it has by no means said the last word on the subject which it was appointed to consider, but it hopes that its reports may contain a few suggestions for the closer co-operation and more friendly relations of the various library clubs, and of the libraries, large and small, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PUBLICITY IN LIBRARY WORK

MR. WILLIAM F. YUST, LIBRARIAN,

Rochester Public Library

Mr. Yust prefaced his talk by a sketch of the history of the Louisville Public Library and the methods used to develop it while he was librarian there. He then said:

"The library activity thus sketched in outline has been of such a nature and extent that it has naturally produced a great deal of news, such as the newspapers have been glad to print. The result has been a large amount of publicity of the very best kind, the kind which has actually interested people in the growth and development of the library. This is the most simple, natural, and easy kind of advertising.

In order to give you a better idea of the volume and character of this publicity I have had sent here from Louisville for your inspection the books in which clippings of all newspaper items dealing with the library are mounted. If they have any claim to distinction, it is probably in their size. You will find in them little that is not orthodox or in strict keeping with the canons of the A. L. A. You will find illustrations of most of the ordinary methods in common usage among librarians. These methods were well described in the February, 1910, bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission and briefly summarized in the July, 1911, number of *New York Libraries* as follows:

1. Utilizing the space freely offered by local newspapers for the publication of library notes and news, book notes and brief reviews, lists of new books or books on particular subjects.

2. Maintaining intimate and personal relations with the schools, keeping teachers and pupils of the different grades informed by means of lists prepared especially for them of the books in the library most likely to be of use or interest to them.

3. Keeping well informed of the various institutions, organizations, societies, clubs, and trades unions in the community, securing books appropriate to the work or interest of each, and sending to them lists of such books together with a general notice of the library.

4. Hanging in stations, hotels, public halls, factories, post offices, etc. framed posters showing a picture of the library and giving the hours of opening.

5. Establishing deposit stations for the loan of books in factories, stores, or places of public resort. These stations serve not only to facilitate the circulation of books, but to advertise the main library.

6. Getting public speakers, lecturers, and occasionally the clergymen to refer to the library, or to particular books in the library, which illustrate the subject of their addresses.

7. Setting apart each year a day, to be known as library day, for the holding of a general public reception at the library. For special attraction, arrange for a book or art exhibit, a lecture, an address, or music. See that everybody is invited to these receptions.

8. Active and sympathetic participation by the librarian in the

social, intellectual, and charitable activities of the community. Where the librarian is widely and favorably known, the library will need little other advertising.

This is a program big and broad enough and at the same time sufficiently specific for any library. And any library which will carry out such a program with all that it implies is bound to do a great deal of advertising. The effectiveness of such activity will depend largely upon how it is done and most of all upon the spirit which permeates the whole library enterprise. It will depend upon the conception which the powers that be have of the function of the library and of the means to be employed to perform that function.

We tell beginners that it is the business of the library to acquire, to preserve, to arrange, to use, and the greatest of these is "to use". The first three steps are merely a preparation for the fourth, and the fourth is the only justification there is for the first three. Librarians have labored long and incessantly on methods of preparing books for use. In this we have been so painstaking and persistent, so thorough and accurate that many recognized standards have been established, *i. e.*, the technical side of library work has been largely reduced to a science. This, however, deals almost entirely with the preparation of books for use.

The greatest problem of the librarian today is how to get the library used, that is, used by the great mass of the people for whom it is intended. He may number among its patrons a goodly portion of teachers and pupils, those engaged in school work, and of doctors, lawyers and ministers, the professional classes, but the probabilities are that a very large number of the latter classes, together with the business men, the housekeepers, and the day laborers are conspicuously absent. The average number of readers in the thirty largest public libraries of the United States is only about 15 per cent of the total population in those cities. Why is this? Why are not more people identified with the churches? Is it possible that the libraries and the churches have both been making the same mistake?

Several years ago on a Sunday morning the subject of the sermon in a certain church was "Why do not more young men enter the ministry?" In another church where I went that day the pulpit

was occupied by the professor of systematic theology in the local seminary. He was a scholar, a thinker, and a speaker, but in his sermon he was like an aeroplane. He left the earth soon after his introduction and soared around in the air for a long time, discoursing eloquently on the fall of man, the plan of salvation, and the glories of the hereafter. The congregation looked and listened in silent admiration. During my own upward gaze I figured out how the light in the church might be improved and the light bill reduced by substituting for the many ordinary lamps a smaller number of high candle power tungsten lamps differently distributed. My calculation was completed just as the speaker effected a landing, which was equal to his ascension in grace and finish. It was pronounced a splendid sermon, but it had little relation to the life of the people. The sermon first mentioned had asked "Why do not more young men enter the ministry?" It occurred to me on my way home that possibly the second sermon answered the first.

But a great change is coming over the church and the noted journalist will have to modify his creed, which was to the effect that it is the mission of the preachers to attend to the Kingdom of Heaven while the newspaper's task is to look after the Republic of the United States.

Let me repeat my question. Is it possible that the libraries and churches have been erring in the same direction? Is it possible that we as librarians are not properly relating the libraries to the life of the people? This question is not asked for the purpose of detracting from the splendid work now being done by the libraries, work which is constantly growing in extent and efficiency; nor is it the purpose to withdraw aught from the credit and honor due to faithful and devoted library service. But it is asked in the hope and belief that ways and means may be devised whereby libraries will reach a larger percentage of the people.

The method which I recommend for accomplishing this object is publicity, and the first essential in publicity work is public spirit in the librarian. Above all he must be keenly interested in life, every day practical life, in people, in their business, occupations and amusements, their religion and their politics, in everything that con-

stitutes the complex life of today. His interest must be more vital than that of the mere student of affairs who gets his information mostly through reading. It can not be obtained by watching the passing throng from an office window. It must be born of actual contact and experience, and that contact must be continuous.

The librarian can not remain in cloistered seclusion and come forth on a holiday saying, "Behold, now I will betake myself to the abodes of the people and become acquainted with them". He must live among them and be one of them. Only by identifying himself with their activities can he obtain that knowledge of their needs and tastes which will enable him to serve them efficiently.

It is through this inductive method that he will develop that breadth of vision which will enable him to see his own work in its true perspective. One of my old college professors used to say "Truth is like an immense globe. We can see only one side of it at a time. In order to see it all we must view it from various stand-points. When we think we have seen it from every possible angle it changes its appearance, and we must repeat the whole process." It is the same with the great fabric of society, and he who would see its multitudinous and ever changing activities in their true relation must move about among men.

So much for the librarian "Outside the Walls", as Mr. Wyer speaks of him in his able address on the publicity of the librarian.

Next is the publicity of the library, or advertising. By this is meant the use of printer's ink in general and the columns of the newspaper in particular. Emerson said "If a man preach a better sermon, write a better book, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." This famous saying may be sweet consolation to one who is laboring in obscurity and hoping some day to win fame and fortune through the excellence of his product, but unless he notifies the world of his presence there is danger that the beaten path will be made to the door of an inferior rival who is a good advertiser.

Advertising is preeminently the American Zeitgeist. Like the word efficiency it marks the spirit of the times. It is revolutionizing

the thoughts and habits of the people. "It is a force that goes into men's homes and dictates to them what they shall eat and wear, where they shall travel and how they shall act; that molds the course of their lives."

Its power in the business world is no longer a matter of debate. Once in a while, Mr. Chalmers tells us, a man is found who thinks his business is so well established that he doesn't have to advertise; that people know he is in business. Such a one reminds him of the story of the man with the blue goggles, who was winking at a girl. He knew he was winking, but the girl did not. On the subject of advertising we as librarians are still seeing through a glass darkly.

All libraries are doing some advertising. A few are doing pioneer work, going forth boldly into this big, new, fascinating field. Others are looking askance at this adoption of the methods of the market. These methods sound too much like the modes of the billboards, which they are trying to outlaw. They are an offense to dignity and good taste. Others are afraid of criticism; they will be criticised if they do advertise and criticised if they don't.

Is it not probable that we are unconsciously influenced by our custom of tearing off the advertising pages of magazines and throwing them away when the magazines are bound? This is a decided economy in binding, in shelf space, and in time required by readers in consulting the bound volumes, because frequently the advertising pages constitute the larger part of their bulk. But this bulk is just what has made the cheap magazines possible. The manager can afford to pay a handsome price for a good story only because manufacturers and retailers all over the United States are paying still handsomer prices for the advertising pages. And yet these pages go to the waste basket while the story part is preserved and handed down to posterity. The ad pages are treated like the hull of the nut, which has housed the kernel but is thrown away as soon as the kernel reaches its destination. In this way literature triumphs over commerce, although some of it is called literature only by courtesy. In fact some of the best advertisements read like literature and are equally artistic. But ads of this kind are as rare as a good novel.

In his remarkable book on "Ads and Sales" Casson says "Ad-

vertising like electricity is a force as old as the human race, but only in recent years has it begun to be understood and appreciated. It is still in the first stages of its evolution. In time it will be the one comprehensive profession, keeping in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and representing better than any other vocation, the consciousness of the nation."

"A real thorough-bred publicity man knows the public as the pilot knows the sea; he is a good mixer, a creator of goodwill, an inventor: he is able to put new life into dead industries".

As this conception of the publicity man assumes definite outlines it looks less and less like the typical librarian. Yes, it has little resemblance to some who rank high as departmental specialists or even as executives. This brings me to my specific suggestion on the subject, namely, "That a large library should have an Advertising Department."

This department should be on a par with other departments, should be provided for annually in the budget, should be in charge of an expert who should be a rank outsider, should give an account of itself and its doings daily, monthly, yearly the same as any other department. This is the way it is done by the successful business men, to whom we should go to school for instruction.

Such a department would cost money, but it would be a wise investment, which would pay for itself many times. This is the experience of the business man, and there is good reason for thinking that it would be equally profitable, if not more so, to the library. What the business man has for the public costs money, and he has competition. What the library has to offer is free, and it has no competitors who are on the same basis. If good advertising will bring more people to a store where they pay for all they get, good advertising ought to bring them in larger numbers to the library where they get something for nothing, which is one of the strongest appeals that can be made to human nature.

The annual meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America was held in Dallas, Texas, last month. On the Sunday before the opening of the convention some fifteen or more of the pulpits of Dallas were occupied by representative advertising men,

preaching lay sermons on advertising. Could anything be more significant of a great forward step?

The Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement held in New York, April 19-24, sent out a questionnaire to the press and the church. The report on Publicity based on the returns received is in itself an epoch marking if not an epoch making document.

This report calls attention to (1) The remarkable developing and readjusting of intellectual attitudes and subtle human forces proceeding under the inspiration and leadership of the press. (2) The greatest mechanical triumphs of the centuries lending themselves to the task of the most aggressive publicity. (3) The enthusiastic enlistment and subsidization in the services of the press of thousands of men who rank among the most brainy and forceful of the country. (4) The commercialization of all the great channels of publicity. (5) That the one vast universal means of contact of ideas with men is the press.

The report deals with the whole question of publicity in a thorough going way, and offers many practical suggestions. It approves heartily of the numerous beginnings that have been made by the churches in this direction and urges the adoption of systematic and continuous advertising in the newspapers. It recommends the establishment of a Central Publicity Bureau for the churches and of local publicity agents, who should receive a salary commensurate with their ability. Church advertisements, it says, should stand on their own merits and be paid for in the same way as other advertising matter.

The radical stand taken in this report indicates a big step forward by the churches and it will do much toward establishing public confidence in their determination to keep pace with the developments of the age. Librarians will find in the report much food for thought and many stimulating suggestions.

The library too must be "swung out into the current of thought" of the community. It will not suffice to say that the library is first class and is ready to serve the people, if they will only come inside the walls. It must not only be ready but aggressive. It must not

only prepare itself to serve the people, but project itself into their daily thought. This is necessary on account of the force with which all prevailing movements are making their appeal to the public. One reason why more books are not read is because they are crowded out of consideration by other interests which are presented with greater force and fascination.

The library must adopt the current methods of advertising, if it is to be heard and felt. One way to accomplish this is through a regular advertising department.

The person in charge of such a department should first of all be a live wire; he should be trained as a newspaper man, as well as familiar with the leading features of library work; he should be able to present the library news not as "dehumanized, devitalized sort of stuff", but "as diversified, ingenious, and readable as a sporting page"; he must have a big grasp of the library's mission; he must use "inventiveness, directness, and persistence in pressing it on the public"; he must be a practical educator, teaching people to believe in the library, making it speak with a note of unfailing appeal, creating public confidence in the institution and its power to make their lives fuller and richer.

For such advertising the library should pay just as any other institution or corporation does. This will help it to command respect and interest.

This plan and this entire line of reasoning is based on the supposition that more than 15 per cent of the population could be induced to identify themselves personally with the library and that even this 15 per cent could be led to use it more extensively. A real live ad man would turn over in his grave at the mere mention of such statistics as these.

If the librarian himself or any existing department has time and talent to carry out such a campaign as is here suggested, well and good. But let it be undertaken in all seriousness on a large scale in the firm belief that it will add greatly to the efficiency of the library. Publicity in library work means simply making the library public in the fullest sense of the word."

ADVERTISING THE LIBRARY

MR. HILLER C. WELLMAN, LIBRARIAN,
City Library Association, Springfield.

The benefit which a library renders to a community has been proved to depend so directly upon its efforts for publicity, that it is an obvious duty to assign for this purpose a definite portion of the income,—say three per cent. If you will examine the reports of libraries which spend a reasonable sum in this manner, you will find that this is good business. In such libraries the cost of maintenance per volume circulated is often a half or even a third of the figure in libraries which do not advertise. This is a very rough measure of efficiency, to be sure, but fair enough if the quality of the work of the contrasted libraries is similar.

I like to use the term “advertise”. Some librarians object because of its commercial sound. That, to my mind, is in its favor, for while our aims are by no means commercial, our methods ought to be as business-like as those of commerce. It is here that many libraries are weak. Not a few have carried on their publicity work without any effort to ascertain whether it brings results proportionate with the outlay.

It seems to me that my remarks will be most helpful if I describe not only some of our advertising methods that have proved advantageous, but some that have not paid, and if possible, try to ascertain the causes. I shall disagree in some points with what previous speakers have stated. For example, I do not believe that the placards telling the location of the library, its hours, etc., bring results. This conclusion is confirmed not only by experience, but by theory. Advertising a library is different from advertising a soap. In the latter instance you do not have to create a desire to use soap. All that you must do is to have your particular brand so familiar that it will pop into the head of the customer when he goes into a store to buy a cake. Now with the library, you must create a desire to use it in persons who lack the habit or inclination. The ordinary placard does not do this, and so is ineffective. Possibly, if you could follow

the example of some of the correspondence schools and show a poor, tattered, and ignorant man before using the library contrasted with a sleek, well-dressed, and cultivated gentleman as a result of reading, the advertisement might bring good results!

One method of advertising which we tried in Springfield excited unusual interest; in fact, by one or two metropolitan newspapers it was picked out from the work described in our annual report as most meritorious. This scheme consisted of printing a large mailing card with what we thought was an attractively-worded invitation to use the library, followed by a list of readable books. The city directory was then checked up with our card register and the mailing cards were sent systematically to persons who were not users of the library. I will confess, for your benefit, that this promising scheme, which had just been inaugurated at the time the annual report was made, so far as we could ascertain later, never brought one additional reader to the library!

The question of exhibitions of photographs and pictures is worthy of attention. Such exhibitions are no doubt good in themselves, and certainly bring people to the library, or at least interest those who do come; but our experience, which has been confirmed by inquiries elsewhere, shows that they do not result in much reading of related books, even when the books are placed near by. To a considerable degree, the same is true regarding lectures, whether held in the library or outside. We have arranged for the distribution of lists of pertinent books at many lectures, but can not find that it led to much use of the books. I can only infer that, as a rule, lecture-goers are not readers. On the other hand, we find that books on current events placed on a table, with a little bulletin board and an occasional picture and notice, are circulated immediately.

Two effective methods of advertising are by circulars and by special printed lists. The mail and various other methods of distributing them have already been mentioned. I shall only pause to say, therefore, that like the general placard of which I spoke above, so, too, the general circular, as evidenced by our mailing-card experience, is not worth while, and for the same reason. The notices sometimes inserted in pay envelopes should not be general, but must

make a special appeal that will arouse a desire to read. Usually the strongest appeal to the employee is the prospect of increasing his money-earning capacity.

The general circular, anyway, seems to me something of impertinence. But nobody can object to our sending special circulars to lawyers, doctors, teachers, Sunday school superintendents, music teachers, machinists, carpenters, masons, printers, etc., etc., calling attention to what the library offers for them; and this kind of circular or list is always effective, because an interest in the subject already exists, while very often—in fact, surprisingly often—there is ignorance of the fact that the library affords books on the subject. The mail and the city directory are two of the best aids in distributing special lists, but societies and organizations of all kinds also afford a good means, and there are other methods too numerous to mention.

Now a word in regard to the form and character of the reading list. These may be either of general interest or of special timeliness. In the latter instance be sure that the subject is timely, for nothing is staler than the question in which there has been a wide interest, but in which the interest has passed. People are tired today, for example, of the question of trusts. Regarding the form of the list, I would cite our experience with a list on Japan made some years ago. It was at the time when people were all taken up with the Japanese war, and we happened to have an excellent collection of books on Japan. To my surprise, the list, while distinctly worth while as a reference list for persons or clubs studying the subject, was only moderately successful in catching casual readers. I asked myself why, and have come to the conclusion that the list, which made sixteen pages, was altogether too long for the latter purpose. A reference list may be long; so, too, may be a reading list appealing to a special interest already existing, as for instance, poultry, engineering, gardening, automobiles, etc. But the reading list to catch the casual reader, I am confident, should be short—not over a score of titles, and probably not more than a dozen. Furthermore, the books should have brief descriptive notes, and the notes must be such as to make the reader want to see the book itself.

A great deal depends on the title of the list. This is a matter worthy of study. If you will examine the fiction collection in the closed-shelf library, you will find that almost every book, no matter how dull, is sure of a reading if it has in the title the word "romance", "mystery", "secret", "love", or the title of an English nobleman. The following is an instance of the value of a title. We saw a list of interesting biographies published by another library with notes, and the whole was so good—one of the best things of the kind we had seen—that we wrote for permission to reprint the material for our own library. We thought the list was too long for an advertising list, so we issued it attractively in sections containing about twenty titles, and used the headings,—“A Score of Noteworthy Biographies”, “Some Interesting Lives”, and “Twenty Biographies Worth Reading”. Now while these lists did prove fairly effective, the point is that they were not nearly so effective as an inferior list compiled by ourselves, but for which we hit on a more catchy title—“Men Who have Succeeded”. This list had an astonishing vogue, due, I believe, almost entirely to the fortunate title.

The subjects of the lists is a matter for thought. Some are much more effective than others. After studying the results of scores which have been issued by the Springfield library in years past, we think we see certain broad generalizations that can be made. Prof. Walter Dill Scott, in his book “The Psychology of Advertising,”—which, by the way, is not only helpful but extremely entertaining—says that there are certain fundamental instincts which are almost universal in humanity. Some of the chief ones are the parental instinct, the constructive, the moral, the instinct of curiosity, of collecting, of food, of hunting, the instinct for the care of the body, and the instinct for advancing the material welfare. As we consider our lists and their varying success, it seems as if those had been most effective which appeal to one or another of these universal instincts. Try a list of cook books and see if this is not so; or a travel list, “With Rod and Rifle in Many Lands.” It is surprising how the instinct for hunting persists in civilized man.

The most valuable means of advertising that you can use is the daily newspaper. In general you will find it advisable to write out

the items yourself. Most of them will be brief paragraphs, while others will be long articles telling of interesting phases of the library's work. You could make one or two columns describing what the library does for children and the schools, or the methods of binding and repairing books, or giving a summary of the rules and regulations and the reasons for their existence. Such an article can be made interesting enough to appeal to the readers of the newspaper, where it is a hundred-fold more effective than when buried in your annual report. But the long articles will be infrequent; oftener you will send paragraphs of twenty to thirty lines. What you submit to the newspapers must undergo an excellent test. The editors know what will appeal to their readers, and if you can make the matter acceptable to the paper, you can feel reasonably sure that it will be effective advertising. The items must not be trivial. It is, I think, a waste of time to dwell upon technical matters or unimportant details. I do not believe that the public are interested in knowing that you have polished up the handle of the big front door. Emphasize books, and give the items a news value. For example, if you write out a list of books and send it to the newspaper, it will very likely be rejected; but if you mimeograph the same list and state that the library has prepared and is distributing the list, and give the titles of some or all of the books, the item then has news value and very likely will be printed in full; and so as regards the collections of books that are brought out and displayed in the delivery room, also exhibitions, etc. This advertising has one very important reaction, for it keeps the librarian alert. He must do something in order to have something to tell about, if for no other reason.

I think there are certain "don'ts" worth bearing in mind. Don't be trivial, or personal, or funny, or condescending, and never ridicule readers or tell of their mistakes, however amusing. And again, above all, emphasize books.

If there is one thing that I should pick out as the most effective means of advertising, I should say it is a weekly column in the newspaper of notes about new books—not merely titles, but real notes, written from the point of view of readers to whom you think the book should appeal, and in such manner as to make them want to

see the books themselves. There is no other means that in proportion to the outlay yields such large and certain and continuous results.

WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

The material on work with foreigners which appeared in the March, 1912, number of this Bulletin has been reprinted by the A. L. A. Publishing Board in pamphlet form similar to that of their library tracts. It contains the article, "Our New Americans", by Miss Marguerite Reid, and the lists, "Aids In Work With Foreigners", compiled by Miss Reid and Mr. J. G. Moulton. The pamphlet may be bought at 10 cents a single copy or 4 cents each in lots of 25 or more from Mr. G. B. Utley, Secretary, American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library clubs in Massachusetts will hold their next meetings probably as follows. It should be noted, however, that this announcement is not final and places and dates of meetings may be changed.

Bay Path Library Club, October 3, at Lancaster.

Cape Cod Library Club, September 5-6.

Massachusetts Library Club, October 24, at Haverhill.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.,¹ Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, Public Library,
Newton.

Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Public Library,
Hudson.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Public Library, Wor-
cester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

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DUTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LIBRARY
TRUSTEES, PAGES 106-116.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 2

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 5

HAVERHILL MEETING

Thursday and Friday, October 24 and 25, 1912

PROGRAM

THURSDAY

10.45 A.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. ALBERT L. BARTLETT, of the Board of Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library.

11.00 A.M. THE LIBRARY AS A REENFORCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

MR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, Librarian, Columbia University.

TO WHAT ENDS AND HOW SHALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATE?

MR. DAVID SNEDDEN, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education.

12.00 M. REPORTS FROM LIBRARIES ON WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Attleborough, MISS EUGENIA M. HENRY.

Boston, MR. HORACE G. WALDIN.

Haverhill, MR. JOHN G. MOULTON.
 Lexington, MISS MARIAN P. KIRKLAND.
 Uxbridge, MISS BEATRICE PUTNAM.
 Waltham, MR. ORLANDO C. DAVIS.
 Winchester, MISS CORA A. QUIMBY.

1.00 P.M. LUNCHEON.

1.45 P.M. RIDE TO WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE.

2.45 P.M. THE DRAMA AND THE LIBRARY.

MR. HOWARD J. SAVAGE, of Harvard University,
 Secretary of the Drama League of Boston.

BUSINESS.

FRIDAY

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION CONFERENCE.

10.30 A.M. LIBRARY TRUSTEES AND THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

MISS ZAIDEE BROWN, Agent of the Commission.

USE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARDS IN SMALL
 LIBRARIES.

MISS VIRGINIA M. KEYES, Lancaster.

NEIGHBORHOOD LIBRARY MEETINGS.

MISS F. MABEL WINCHELL, Manchester, N. H.

1.00 P.M. LUNCHEON.

2.00 P.M. DEMONSTRATION IN SIMPLE METHODS OF BOOK
 MENDING.

MISS RUBY TILLINGHAST.

SOME RECENT REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SMALL
 LIBRARIES.

MR. JOHN G. MOULTON, Haverhill.

QUESTION BOX FOR QUESTIONS ON ADMINISTRATION
 OF SMALL LIBRARIES.

Conducted by MISS ZAIDEE BROWN.

NOTES

The Club will meet on Thursday in the Elks' Club House, Summer and Newcomb streets, opposite the public library, and luncheon will be served in the Elks' Club House at 50c a ticket. The Conference on Friday will be held in the club room of the public library, and visiting librarians and trustees will be entertained at luncheon by the Haverhill library. Those who intend to be present on either day should notify Mr. Moulton on the enclosed card not later than October 17.

Trains for Haverhill leave the North Station, Boston, at 8:55 and 9:14 A. M., reaching Haverhill at 9:51 and 10:38 A. M. Trains return at 4:20, 5:12, 6:03 and 7:03 P. M., reaching Boston at 5:38, 6:25, 6:55 and 7:55 P. M. Boston to Haverhill single fare is 75c; mileage, 66c. Electric cars connect with all adjoining towns at frequent intervals.

The public library and the Elks' Club House are on Summer Street, near Main Street. Cars on Washington Street near the railroad station marked "Main Street" pass Summer Street.

The meeting on Thursday will be of practical interest not only to library trustees and librarians but to teachers and school superintendents. All library workers and others who may be interested, particularly those in the near-by towns of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, whether members of the Club or not, are cordially invited to attend either one or both days' sessions.

The Conference on Friday conducted by the Free Public Library Commission will be of special interest to the trustees and librarians of the smaller libraries. All departments of the Haverhill library will be open for inspection, and practices will be explained as object lessons to be either followed or avoided. A small exhibit will be prepared of useful, inexpensive appliances such as pamphlet binders, boxes, magazine covers, and mending materials. An exhibit will also be prepared illustrating the use with the schools of both inexpensive mounted pictures and more expensive foreign wall pictures.

Haverhill has a beautiful location on the hills rising from both

banks of the Merrimac River, a site much commended by Washington, who visited it on his famous New England tour in 1789. In the early days Haverhill was a frontier town and suffered much from the attacks by the Indians. It was after being captured in one of these depredations, in 1697, that Hannah Duston made her famous escape, after killing ten of her Indian captors. Of later interest was the birth of Whittier in 1807. Whittier lived here until he was about 30 years old, and the old homestead which was the scene of "Snow bound" is now kept as a literary memorial and contains many Whittier relics. Shoe making has been the chief industry of Haverhill from the earliest times. The city is now third of the leading shoe manufacturing cities in general shoe production and it is the leading slipper manufacturing city of the world. It is called the Slipper City.

The Haverhill Public Library is typical of New England, with endowments for buying books and paying part of the running expenses. The city pays the rest of its running expenses. The library was founded in 1873 by E. J. M. Hale, who was its largest benefactor and left it a large endowment at his death. The library is the successor of several society and subscription libraries dating back to about 1796. The building, which cost about \$50,000 in 1875, is the gift of Haverhill citizens. It looks like the old Boston Public Library on Boylston Street, from which its facade was copied. In recent years many changes and enlargements have been made inside the building to meet modern requirements and growth. From what seemed a hopelessly inadequate building it has been gradually transformed into one meeting most of the modern requirements without the sacrifice of its old dignity. The chief aim has been to bring the public into intimate contact with both the books and the library attendants, to do away with the institutional air, and make the library home-like and inviting. In remodeling the interior, the children, instead of being placed in the basement, were given the old reading room on the second floor, the sunniest and most cheerful room in the building.

Haverhill comprises several towns and villages scattered over an area of 32 square miles. For these there is a system of branches and

delivery stations. One branch is in the business section and has a large foreign patronage. Another was formerly the public library of Bradford before that town was annexed to Haverhill. It is still a typical New England town library with characteristic patronage. Another is in a village isolated from railroads or electric cars.

The library has about 100,000 volumes and is especially rich in New England town history, genealogy, and the fine arts, for which it has special funds. It has a special Whittier collection of first editions, probably the largest in a public library. It has many prints and a large collection of mounted photographs. The circulation of the mounted pictures was 44,767 in 1911, and the circulation of books 186,959. The population of Haverhill is about 45,000.

DUTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

MISS ALICE G. CHANDLER, TRUSTEE, Lancaster Library.

Read before the Library Section of the Rural Community
Leaders, Tuesday, July 2, 1912.

One of the few library proverbs reads, "The duty of the trustee is to uphold the librarian". This saying applies, generally speaking, to the larger libraries. Nowadays no one is supposed to be a librarian until after graduation from a library school, and no one but a college graduate is invited to go to a library school. Under these circumstances such a person should be fully capable of running the library, and the business of the trustees is largely to provide means for carrying out the various schemes suggested by so wise a person. Far be it from me to attempt to offer any guidance to people of such eminence. I shall confine my remarks to work which may be done in the smaller towns, when the trustee is frequently the librarian also, and, if not, must supplement that official in many respects. A quarter of the libraries in the state have incomes ranging from \$15 to \$300, and with even the larger sum, when it is considered that it must include rent or repairs to a room or building, light, fuel, salary, the repairing of old books and the purchase of new, anyone might be excused for retiring from the contest. But it is public sentiment in Massachusetts that every town **MUST** have its library and, "where there's a will there's a way".

If a building or room already exists, that part of the problem may be comparatively simple. If a building, it should be kept in good repair. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost," is as applicable to a building as to a soldier. A catch lacking may mean a broken blind and a shattered window. A missing window pane or a few shingles blown off, and there are spotted walls and broken

plaster, until the whole is in such a state that a large bill of expense must be incurred. I once stepped into a Berkshire school house and the first thing inside the door was a hole in the floor. A few minutes work would have repaired it, but it must have been coming on for several years, a mark of shiftlessness, and a bad example for the children who had to dodge it. A shabby building is a poor advertisement for a town, and no one is likely to give books where they will not be carefully housed.

Inside, the room should be kept clean and be made as attractive as possible. The ceiling should be white, the walls clean with paint or paper, and the stove should be black, even if the trustees have to do it themselves. Gail Hamilton used to mend her gloves "when it became a pleasure to", and I have seen library stoves to which I would have enjoyed applying elbow grease and blacking, and when that was done, would have painted the wood-box and swept the floor.

The place should be made comfortable to the librarian. In one library room in this state there was no possibility of making a fire, and a kerosene stove produced so little effect that the librarian, who fortunately lived opposite, sat at the window library days, and ran across when she saw anyone enter. This condition had existed for years, until some meddlesome woman from out of town read a lecture to the trustees on the subject, after which a chimney was built. This was in a town with a tax rate of only \$11.00 on a thousand. These trustees were derelict in their duty, and to make the punishment fit the crime should have been compelled to sit in the library every time the thermometer went below the freezing point. In the summer fly screens should be provided.

Perhaps the old library is crowded, and a building is desired. Then indeed the trustees have a problem on their hands. The first step should be to confer with the State Commission, whose members have wide knowledge of such buildings, with a great number of pictures and plans. Also, one of their board of visitors is Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a well-known architect, whose expert wisdom is at their command. Other towns must be visited, and a careful study be made of local conditions and available materials. The situation

of the building is often a subject of controversy, and much tact must be used in deciding it. Co-operation should be brought into play as much as possible, and in a farming community much economy may be effected thereby. Certain men have teams, and will agree to give so many days' work when it is not the busy season on the farm. The cellar can be dug, the stone hauled, perhaps from some pasture where its removal will be a benefit. Perhaps some of the lumber can be cut in the town, and secured at a lower rate than elsewhere. Volunteer work for the carpentry, especially framing and shingling, ought to be forthcoming from patriotic townsmen. Miss Stearns, the chief of the traveling library department of the Wisconsin Commission, gives a most entertaining account of building a library in an out of the way town in that state. Lumber was more abundant there than here, and it was all given by the owner of a big saw-mill, and the people did all the work themselves. The waterpower of the mill also provided electric lights, and a most enthusiastic dedicatory meeting was held, terminated at midnight only because the lights went out. Wasn't that better than sitting down and writing to Andrew Carnegie?

In regard to the librarian, the trustees have their most difficult question. There can be no talk of a library school graduate, or a previous library apprenticeship. It must be a resident, and one willing to do much work with little, and sometimes no pay. Not infrequently the librarian is expected to provide room for the books and must be chosen with that added condition. The trustees' duty is to elect the best possible person attainable, without reference to politics, religion, age, or sex.

In many small towns the excitement of a town meeting may be over two candidates for the trusteeship. One party believes that a new librarian should be put in because the old one has had it long enough, or because the "other church" should have its turn at the salary. This is rank heresy, for a satisfactory librarian, or, we will say, one *reasonably* satisfactory, should be kept in office as long as possible, for acquaintance with the books and the people counts for much. A librarian of such experience acquires a far greater knowledge of the needs of the library than the trustees usually attain, and

his or her suggestions should have great weight, and be carried out as far as possible. Sometimes a trustee is found who, on the principle of the man who always voted "agin the government," regards every requirement of the librarian with suspicion, and is predisposed to veto it down. Such an official should be returned to private life as soon as his term is up.

In choosing a librarian, good nature should be a prime requisite. The woman who is ready to give out a book at any time except when she is mixing bread, will do much more good than the one who has her door locked except for two hours Saturday afternoon. Once upon a time there was a librarian who kept a grocery store. The books were ranged on the open shelves at one side of the store, where any one could get them and bring them to be charged, but he would have them touched only on Saturday afternoons, because "he couldn't be bothered". Don't make such a person librarian.

I have said that in the selection of a librarian knowledge of scientific library work cannot be expected, but after election, instruction will be furnished by the agent of the Commission, Miss Zaidee Brown. When a small library is started, classification is not considered, and the books are marked 1, 2, 3, as they are added, in an accession book. If a catalogue is printed, it is continued, if at all, by yearly lists, and it may be necessary to consult 15 or 20 of these in order to find if a certain book is in the library. Few libraries in the state have now less than 2,000 books, and with so large a number classification and an alphabetical card catalogue become a necessity, and should be attended to before a larger number of books increases the work and expense. The trustees should apply to the Commission for assistance in this work, and then see that it is kept up afterwards. In some cases the tuition of the librarian has been paid by the Commission at the Summer Library School of Simmons College. Once after such a course a librarian was anxious to classify the books, which were contained in a very small room. "My trustees did not believe it could be done in this crowded room," she said, "but *I did it*, and now every one is delighted to be able to find the books they want so easily." Here were trustees *discouraging* when they should have

been *encouraging*, and now, with the gift of a new building, the fact that the books are ready to be moved in in proper order is *all* to the credit of the plucky librarian.

The Commission's agent will also give instruction in repairing books, changing the charging system to a modern method, or any of the details of the library work, and the smallest town in the state may have a library as well organized as the largest. This may sound like a fairy tale, but Miss Brown has a skillful way of working with volunteer helpers, and thus a large amount of work is done at small expense.

Openness of mind should be cultivated in all directions, and the fact that "we have always done so" should not be upheld as a reason against change. When there were only a few books, but one was allowed to a person, but now the rule of one novel and one non-fiction is rapidly increasing, and in many places all the non-fiction asked for is granted. Of what use is a library book standing on the shelf? And if no one else calls for it, why should it not be kept over the usual time, especially if used for study, or it is to go several miles from the library. Too many small towns have followed the city rule of two weeks for a loan, and I have often advocated doubling this time for people living out of the village, but the trustee shakes his head and says, "I don't think people would agree to that; every body should be allowed the same time, and we have always had it two weeks." So you have, you good conservative man, and very likely your circulation is less than two per capita, where in other towns it is eight. Why be afraid of experiments? Try offering the lonely farm house a dozen or twenty books, of any kind, always excepting the newest ones, to be kept a month, and see if your circulation does not run up. There are 33 small towns in the state with a circulation of less than two per capita, and in such places the most liberal rules should prevail, but generally the case is quite the contrary.

In a small town the trustees frequently cling to the selection and purchase of books as a visible sign of their supreme authority, whether they have time to exercise it or not. A librarian who had

grown in the service once said, "We haven't had any new books this year, because HE can't find time to make out a list." "He" was a busy farmer, with more work than his hands could do, winter and summer, but he held it his duty to make out that list, no matter how long people waited for the books. In this particular case the librarian was fully competent to make a list, subject to approval. As a rule, however, this is distinctly the business of the trustees, and one of their privileges is to distrust all advertisements, and most newspaper criticisms, the latter being generally advertisements, pure and simple. Human nature is frail, and it is difficult for a publisher to pay for an advertising column on one side of a paper, while its literary critic is administering knockout blows on another. The lists of the Woman's Education Association, which you all receive from the Commission, are prepared with great care, although the fact that a book is not in them does not necessarily by any means indicate that it is not worthy of purchase. Many good books are omitted as too expensive for the small library. An excellent plan is to send the Commission the money, which will result in a larger number of books, as advantages can be taken of marked down prices.

Against one enemy of the people's money trustees should steel themselves, namely, the book agent. Now it is not fair to say that a book agent never has a book worth the money he asks for it, any more than it is safe to say that a calf always has four legs, to use an agricultural simile. But when a calf is found with an odd number of legs he is stuffed and put in a museum — — I will carry the parallel no further. Probably I am very contrary, but when an agent opens the conversation by saying, "I have here a book which your library cannot afford to be without," I am always curious to try the experiment. When he says "he is sure he has a book we shall want to purchase," I inwardly vow we will not, and when he *purrs* that "he has been referred to me as a person of great literary taste," I am ready to swear that I never open a book! The average subscription book is a delusion and a snare, made of old material hashed over, with worn out illustrations. The few which are worth buying can be picked up at a much lower price by waiting, even a short time. A couple of years ago an agent offered our library a work published

at \$25 for \$12, which at that very time was listed in a marked down catalogue at \$5 and is now \$3.50. Arrange with several reputable booksellers to send you their marked down catalogues, and keep a copy on hand to wave at the agent.

No matter how insistent is the popular demand for fiction, buy some books every time of a different character, and then do your best to make your people read them. Firstly, read them yourself, or they will say you are like a guidepost, showing the way, but never going there. Then talk about them to your neighbors instead of complaining of the weather; induce the minister to preach about them, or the school teacher to get up a little reading club. In one lonely village of Hampshire the clergyman had a club of 45 people reading Shakespeare, followed the next winter by the study of Venice, for both of which the Woman's Education Association furnished traveling libraries.

Any trustee who owns a horse should consider it a part of his duty to spread the use of the books in the remote corners of the town. Every school house should be a branch library, with a supply of books for the term, and the teachers and school superintendent should cooperate with the trustees. The sick and elderly should be provided for also. When half a dozen families live near a cross road, ask each to take a box of books, and pass them around to the others, until all have had them.

If your town is one to which foreigners have begun to come, see that their children who have learned English take books from the library, and endeavor to purchase some in their language. The State Commission will aid in this.

Try to get the people to cooperate in these things. Do you remember how Tom Sawyer whitewashed his aunt's fence? Each boy who came along was told that whitewashing a fence was a special privilege not to be found every other day, and was kindly allowed to assist, while Tom looked on. He even allowed himself to be bribed for shares in the work, and the result was that the fence received three coats of whitewash, and Tom became the owner of a dead rat and a string to swing it by, 12 marbles, part of a jew's-harp, a couple

of tadpoles, a knife handle, 4 pieces of orange peel, and other valuables. Now I do not believe in a strict imitation of Tom's actions, nor do I uphold his attitude towards manual labor. But I *do* believe in cooperation, and that every citizen owes more to town and state and country than payment of taxes and criticism of the officials he has elected. An old farmer said to me, "When I was a boy, if a man saw a stone in the road, he stopped his horse and got out and threw it aside. Nowadays he rides two miles out of his way and tells a *selectman* about it." You have an opportunity to disprove this statement. Study others for their availability and special talents, especially the young people. In this way many things may be done for the small library which are considered the special privileges of the large one. Is a girl or boy fond of pictures? Ask them to collect material for posters, or special subjects for school use, to be kept in charge of the library. This is the age of illustration. An insurance calendar gives a picture of Concord Height; a railroad folder illustrates the Yosemite Valley; a fertilizer company constitutes a view of Venice; while newspapers and old magazines afford an infinite number of valuable pictures. These can be sorted as to subjects and kept in marked envelopes. I called the other day at one of the branch libraries in Springfield, and their bulletin board, made of cork matting, was covered with pictures of castles, to illustrate something the children were studying. Most of these were simply unmounted prints such as I have spoken of, fastened on with drawing pins. Some young people joining in a committee for such a purpose could get together a valuable collection in a few years, at almost no expense.

In this same connection be sure to take the pictures sent by the Woman's Education Association. If you cannot hang them in the library, use the town hall. Ask the ladies to have an afternoon tea to introduce them to people, try to find some one to give a talk on the subject when it admits it, and the teacher to set it as a title for the children's themes. This is another chance for cooperation. People prize most what they work for.

Another sub-committee can be arranged to repair the library

books. Call for volunteers to meet with the state agent and receive a lesson in this work, and have a general cleaning up. Then, as every good housekeeper knows that "one *keep* clean is worth ten *make* cleans," try to have them meet regularly with the librarian and mend such books as she has laid aside. Your binding bills will lessen, and the books be much pleasanter to handle. Incidentally perhaps some one will find the work so interesting that they will take up the bookbinder's trade.

Another very important subject is the collection and preservation of all historical and printed material connected with the town. Trustees are apt to be elected to represent the different villages, and in such cases the whole ground can be easily studied, and no corner neglected. What seems the most insignificant bit of paper today may in a hundred years prove the most interesting, or shed some light on some important point. All notices, town, church or private, should be saved, and everything of a by-gone time searched out. Lancaster was fortunate for some years in a trustee, the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, who collected and arranged a model set of scrap books of such matters. Here is an old stage coach ticket, antedating the railroad to Boston. What a wonderful advance in mechanics it suggests. Or see this lottery ticket signed by my grandmother's uncle as selectman, to raise money for a bridge. There has been a moral advance, as well as a mechanical one. Mr. Nourse incited such a spirit of interest among people for the completion of an old newspaper once published in the town, that one woman faithfully soaked off a copy she found lining an old trunk. He searched attics, attended auctions, and looked over all books and pamphlets for sale. If there is no one who can arrange these things now, collect and save them, until some town historian arises who will put all in order.

The income of the library is distinctly a duty for the trustees. Firstly, see that the spring warrant contains an article for the appropriation. In one town in this state that important item was forgotten, and, except for a small income from a fund, they were left high and dry for a year. Secondly, be sure the appropriation is not reduced, and, thirdly, have it increased, if possible. It is safe to say then that you do not have all the money you need, and you may have

to suggest and assist in supplementing the income by entertainments. Perhaps new shingles or fresh paint are needed, or an encyclopedia or atlas the reward held out for their exertions. That proverb of promise, "Heaven helps those who help themselves," is a good motto to wave on such occasions, even if Heaven does not attend to its part of the bargain. When it seems wise to give the long suffering residents a rest, see what can be done for the library in the outside world. Keep a careful list of sons and daughters of the town, and cultivate the "old home" feeling. Fortunately everyone cannot give a marble building, but many people, if reminded occasionally, will pass along books or magazines they have read, or contribute a picture for the walls. A more delicate task is that of suggesting that the pearly gates will be less likely to squeak on their hinges, if a legacy be included in a will. How beautifully can a memory be kept green by a bookplate, "Purchased from the John Smith fund," and how still more beautiful is a bronze tablet, "Erected in memory of Mary Jones, by bequest of her son, Samuel Jones." Most effective is a gift in the life of the donor, when the aspect of those memorials can be observed personally.

Interest in a town is not limited to its sons and daughters, and the field of the summer boarder should not be neglected. It is well to scrutinize the novels they leave behind rather carefully, and use some of them for warming the library.

Visit other libraries whenever you go away from home. Though the institution may be many times as large as yours, it may be puzzling over the same problems, and hints can be obtained for home use. Ask all the questions you like, for there is a free-masonry among libraries, and each is bound to help the other. The same advice applies to library club meetings, and the smaller local clubs, inviting the latter to meet with you, calling in your townspeople, and emphasizing the fact that librarianship is a serious business, and the library a sacred institution.

If you go to Boston, climb up to the State House and have a heart to heart talk with Mr. Belden, telling him all your hopes and troubles. He will cheer in the one and help the others. Learn

about the books which can be given by or borrowed from the Commission and from various other sources, so that now no student need want for the necessary literature on any subject. Learn about the help Miss Brown can give you, and the Woman's Education Association. If you have any legal puzzle, always take it first to the State House. *And NEVER* omit reading the annual report of the Commission from end to end.

Please do not think that I am giving all this advice without some inward tremors, for I know that in many places it is not needed. I have met the trustee who studied the Dewey system and classified and catalogued the library himself, the one who carries books to all the rich people, the one who gave all the wood needed for the winter, and the one who tried to get contributions for a new stove, and being unsuccessful, gave it himself. I know the woman who rose at four, did her morning's work, harnessed her horse, and drove 25 miles to a library meeting, and home to work until eleven at night; and came again the next day; and the one who says, "Write me about the pictures, because I attend their exhibition"; and the one who in altering her house built a room on purpose for the library. And I know about the clergyman who carried 60 pictures in his arms three miles, twice over, and home again; and the teacher who gives a talk about the pictures whenever they come. I feel as if I might be brought up with a sharp turn, like the city youth who was treating his uncle from the country by giving him a trolley ride. "You don't get a chance to ride in a trolley car every day, do you, Uncle?" "Wall, no, I hain't ridden in one much since I bought my automobile." So, if you run over my trolley car of advice with your automobile of accomplishment, I will bear it with proper meekness.

A series of visits among the small towns always ends with a feeling of hope, for it is very seldom that improvement is not shown. Small wonder that with such slender funds, so few people qualified for library work, and so much general indifference to be combated, that the trustees give up trying, and there is all the more honor to those working cheerfully and steadily on, when their only hope of reward is, that somehow, somewhere, they may hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant".

MORE CLUB MEMBERS WANTED

Librarians, trustees, and all others connected with library work are cordially invited to become members of the Massachusetts Library Club. The cost of membership is 50c admission fee and 50c annual dues. More members mean better Club meetings, a better Club Bulletin, a better acquaintance with fellow librarians and neighboring libraries, and a better chance for the larger libraries to co-operate with their smaller friends. The Club intends to meet in different parts of the state, so that each librarian will find at least one Club meeting a year within reasonable travelling distance of home. Every librarian should attend one meeting a year to keep out of the ruts and make him dissatisfied with the small amount of work he is doing. There is nothing like a good Club meeting for infusing new ideas, stirring enthusiasm, and cheering the pessimists. This has been the Secretary's experience.

The librarians of more than half of the public libraries of the state are not members of the Club. For many the travelling expenses are prohibitive. It can be safely stated, however, that even the poorest library would find it worth while to pay the librarian's travelling expenses for one Club meeting each year. The ensuing enthusiasm and intelligent interest in the work would be worth more than the buying of many new books of ephemeral value.

RECENT LIBRARY CLUB MEETINGS

The Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting with the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission Conference in the Town Hall, Lancaster, October 1-2. After the address of welcome Miss Elizabeth M. Gardiner, assistant to the director of the Worcester Art Museum, spoke on the "Use of photographs in small libraries." A Round-table of best books of 1912 followed, conducted by Mr. Frank H. Whitmore, of Brockton. In the afternoon Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Free Public Library Commission, read a paper on "Library trustees and their opportunities." In the evening Mr.

J. C. L. Clark, town clerk of Lancaster, spoke on "The development of local material in a town library." At the morning session of the following day Miss Virginia M. Keyes, of Lancaster, gave a paper on "Use of Library of Congress cards in small libraries" and Miss Ella L. Sawyer, of Worcester, spoke on "Simple problems of cataloging." In the afternoon Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of Boston, gave a practical talk and object lesson on "Book mending and repairing."

The Cape Cod Library Club held its annual meeting with election of officers at Chatham, September 5 and 6. Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie gave an inspiring address on books, Miss Alice M. Howard, of Cotuit, read a helpful paper on her experiences with the Story Hour, and Miss Louise J. Connolly, of Newark, N. J., spoke forcefully on the use of books. Spirited discussions, informal talks on library topics, the presence of visitors from many surrounding towns, and the entertainment provided by the trustees of the Eldredge Library aided in making this a most pleasant and profitable meeting.

The Old Colony Library Club held its second annual meeting with election of officers in the Wright Public Library, Duxbury, August 16. Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline, read a paper on "Some problems common to public libraries, large and small", and Mr. George H. Tripp, of New Bedford, spoke on "The joyous librarian". The question box, a conference devoted to questions on library administration, was in charge of Miss Maud B. Colcord, North Plymouth. There were present librarians from many towns in Plymouth County. The papers and informal discussions were much enjoyed. Entertainment and a drive through historic Duxbury were provided by the Duxbury library. Librarians, library trustees, and all others interested in library work are cordially invited to become members of the club. Membership consists of attendance at its meetings. There are no dues.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library clubs in Massachusetts will hold meetings probably as follows:

Massachusetts Library Club, winter meeting, January 23, 1913, at Medford.

Southern Worcester Library Club, October 15, at Holliston.

Western Massachusetts Library Club, October 8, at Southampton.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester.

Honorary Vice-President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester.

Secretary: Miss Winifred S. Farrell, Brookfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912

President: Miss Anna L. White, Lenox.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Mary Stallman, Lee.

Executive Committee: Miss Emma Sheldon, Great Barrington.

Miss Mabel Temple, North Adams.

Miss Lydia Fuller, Housatonic.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Thomas H. Soule, Hyannis.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. David L. Young, Orleans.

Miss S. Jane Storms, Buzzards Bay.

Secretary: Miss Alice M. Howard, Cotuit.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence O'Neil, Chatham.

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton.

Vice-President: Miss Gertrude M. Gleason, North Abington.

Secretary: Miss Nellie Thomas, Plymouth.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912

President: Miss Harriet B. Sornborger, Hopedale.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Beatrice Putnam, Uxbridge.

Miss Julia F. Darllng, Mendon.

Secretary: Miss Lucy E. Day, Hopedale.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Charles R. Green, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley.

Mrs. Mary E. Davison, Dalton.

Secretary: Miss Marion B. Lewis, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Nell M. Clapp, Northampton.

Recorder: Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Notes from the Office

AMHERST MEETING, JUNE 26-JULY 3. As announced in earlier numbers of the Bulletin, the Commission held a Library Institute at Amherst, with eight lectures on technical subjects, June 26-27. This was followed by a library section each morning in the general Conference of Rural Community Leaders. The attendance at the Institute numbered 33, representing 23 libraries. At the Conference meetings, seven additional libraries were represented, making a total of 30 libraries for the week.

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING AT BEDFORD. An informal meeting for the librarians and trustees of the vicinity was held at Bedford, Sept. 19, under the auspices of the Commission. The meeting was arranged by Miss Mary Rodman, a member of the Board of Voluntary Visitors. In the morning Miss Tillinghast gave a talk and demonstration on book-mending to a group of about twenty. Those attending the meeting were entertained at luncheon at the Unitarian Church. At the afternoon session the speakers were Miss Brown, the agent of the Commission; Mrs. Simonds of Bedford, who described the local art club; Miss Alice G. Chandler, who spoke of the Woman's Education Association travelling pictures and libraries; and Mrs. Whittemore, librarian at Hudson. Eight libraries were represented besides the one at Bedford, and the attendance from out of town numbered nineteen. The total attendance for the day was about forty-five. All present felt sincere appreciation of the hospitality of the Bedford trustees and librarian, and of the efforts of Miss Rodman in arranging the meeting. Such small gatherings of the librarians in one neighborhood are pleasant and helpful, and others may follow this example.

LIBRARIES REORGANIZED. Since June 1 the following libraries have been catalogued by workers sent by the Commission: Charlemon, Savoy, Westhampton, North Reading, Burlington, Holland, and Chilmark.

AIDS IN LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS. The material on work with foreigners that appeared in this Bulletin March, 1912, has been reprinted as a separate pamphlet and may be obtained free by Massachusetts libraries from the Commission. It is also for sale by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, at 10 cents a single copy, or 4 cents each in lots of 25 or more. The pamphlet gives the paper by Miss Reid of Providence, at the Chelsea meeting, on "Our new Americans." This is followed by a valuable bibliography on work with foreigners, aids in learning English, material on the United States in foreign languages, aids in selecting foreign books, and lists of foreign book dealers.

A. L. A. BOOKLIST SUBSCRIPTION. The Commission repeats the notice in the May Bulletin that after January, 1913, the A. L. A. Booklist will not be sent to the libraries of the state by the Commission, except in the case of the smaller towns, where special request is made. Such requests should be sent at once to Mr. Belden, the Chairman.

THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS will hold its annual meeting in Boston, in January, at the invitation of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts. The sessions of the League will probably be held on January 24th, the day following the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, Public Library,
Newton.

Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Public Library,
Hudson.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Public Library, Wor-
cester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. O. C. Davis, Waltham.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 3

JANUARY, 1913

No. 1

MEDFORD MEETING

Thursday, January 23, 1913

PROGRAM

10.30 A.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

REV. HENRY C. DELONG, Chairman of the Board
of Trustees of the Medford Public Library.

10.45 A.M. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; PRO AND CON.

MR. JAMES I. WYER, JR., Director, New York
State Library.

11.45 A.M. REPORTS FROM LIBRARIES ON USE OF PUBLIC
DOCUMENTS.

MR. GEORGE L. LEWIS, Westfield.

MISS LUCY D. LUARD, Milton.

MR. JOHN G. MOULTON, Haverhill.

MR. ROBERT K. SHAW, Worcester.

12.30 P.M. LUNCHEON.

2.00 P.M. THE SELECTION OF FICTION.

MRS. BELLE HOLCOMB JOHNSON, Visitor and Inspector of Libraries for Connecticut Public Library Committee.

THE NEW HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, illustrated by stereopticon.

MR. WILLIAM C. LANE, Librarian, Harvard University.

7.00 P.M. DINNER AT THE EXCHANGE CLUB, Boston.

AFTER DINNER ADDRESS.

TALK ON THE NEW ADVENTURE FOR POETS, WITH READINGS FROM "THE SINGING MAN" AND OTHER POEMS BY THE AUTHOR.

JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY (Mrs. Lionel Marks).

NOTES

The Club will meet in the Mystic Congregational Church, Salem Street, Medford Square, and luncheon will be served in the vestry of the church at 50c. a ticket. To reach Medford Square from Boston, take elevated trains to Sullivan Square and then any surface car marked Medford, West Medford, or Woburn. The library is at the corner of High Street and Hillside Avenue, about three minutes' walk from Medford Square. West Medford or Woburn cars pass the library.

Trains leave Medford at 3.52, 4.59, and 5.30 P.M. and reach Boston at 4.07, 5.14, and 5.45 P.M.

The Royall House will be open for inspection in the afternoon.

The annual dinner of the Club will be in Boston at the Exchange Club, 22 Batterymarch. Dinner tickets at \$1.50 must be bought of Mr. Shaw before 1.00 P.M. on the day of the meeting. Members are invited to bring friends. The station in the Washington Street tunnel nearest the Exchange Club is State Street. From there take State Street east to Kilby Street, then south to Liberty Square and Batterymarch. From Washington Street take Milk Street to Batterymarch. The Exchange Club will be open at 6 o'clock, and there will be rooms available for the use of both ladies and gentlemen.

Those who intend to be present at either the luncheon or the dinner should notify Mr. Moulton not later than January 18th.

Medford, originally Meadford, one of the sleeping places of Boston, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Mystic river, six miles from Boston, and has for its background the beautiful parkway, known as the Middlesex Fells. It was through the efforts of Mr. Elizur Wright, of this city, that this beautiful region at last became a state reservation. The name was given by Mr. Sylvester Baxter. Shipbuilding was the early industry of Medford; several models of ships built in the place may be found in the rooms of the Old State House in Boston. To Governor Winthrop belongs the honor of building the first vessel whose keel was laid in the colony. It was built on the banks of the Mystic, probably not far from the govern-

or's house, at the Ten Hills. It was launched July 4, 1631, and called the "Blessing of the Bay." The last ship ever built in Medford was launched in 1873. The city is rich in old houses, the oldest of which is the Cradock House, on Riverside Avenue in East Medford, built for Governor Cradock in 1634. The framework of the house was brought from England, but its walls, eighteen inches thick, are of bricks made in this country, which are similar to bricks afterwards made in Medford. A few years ago, General Samuel C. Lawrence had the interior of the house restored as far as possible to its original condition. This old, red brick house, with its port hole windows, attracts much attention from the Boulevard, but unfortunately is not open to the public. A painting of it by Mr. George Wasson, artist, author, and one-time resident of Medford, hangs in the reading room of the public library. Second in importance is the Royall House, a fine specimen of colonial architecture, easily seen from the electric cars. In 1737 the estate was purchased by Colonel Isaac Royall and inherited by his son of the same name. The latter being a pronounced Tory was obliged to leave the country on the outbreak of the Revolution. The estate was confiscated by the General Court and held in possession of the Commonwealth until 1806, when it was released for a nominal consideration (\$1.00) to Mr. Robert Fletcher who purchased the rights of the Royall family for 16,000 pounds. All that remains of the original estate of 454 acres, extending from the Mystic on the north to Winter Hill on the south, and once a part of Governor Winthrop's Ten Hill Farm, is the mansion house, slave quarters and about four acres of land, covering a square bounded by College Avenue, Royal, George, and Main Streets. There is no certainty that Washington ever occupied the house, but records state that General Lee and General Sullivan were stationed at "Washington's Headquarters at Royall's". During the siege of Boston, it became the headquarters of General Stark. It is rumored, but not confirmed, that Molly Stark watched the battle of Bunker Hill from its windows, and that Agnes Surriage was a sometime guest. The house and slave quarters are in an excellent state of preservation, owing to the efforts of the Royall House Association. Through the

courtesy of that association the Massachusetts Library Club is invited to visit the place on January 23.

The Medford Public Library had its origin in the Medford Social Library in 1825, and consisted of books of a painfully serious nature, "the literature for desolate islands." In 1842, receiving a small legacy from Turell Tufts, Esq., it was rechristened the Medford Tufts Library. After the act of 1851, authorizing towns to establish and maintain libraries, it received its present name of the Medford Public Library. The present building was donated by Mr. Thatcher Magoun together with some of its present furniture and a large number of books. During this time the library was subject to various vicissitudes both as regards its local habitation and its custodians. Miss Mary E. Sargent was librarian from 1891 until her death in 1909. That her services both to the library profession and to the city of Medford were appreciated is testified by the placing of a simple memorial tablet in the hall of the library. The tablet was designed by Professor Lawrence B. Evans, at that time professor of history at Tufts College, a long-time friend of the librarian. An early feature of Miss Sargent's work in Medford was that of work with the schools, by which each school room was made a miniature branch library. Books thus located were in no sense collateral reading, but it was aimed to place in the hands of the children a selection of wise and wholesome literature. At present books are placed in 85 school rooms. The library has also five delivery stations, and deposits books at the Sherman Hospital, the Home for Aged People, the police station and at such fire stations and Sunday schools as care for them, as well as at the Medford Union Boys' Club. In 1897 a brick stack room was added to the library and again the library is overcrowded. In 1911, General Samuel C. Lawrence, for forty-three years trustee of the Public Library, and always its most generous donor, purchased the estate adjoining the library, and at the time of his death in September of the same year was putting the building in condition to be used by the library. Later Mrs. Lawrence made extensive alterations on the lower floor, and fitted it for a children's library, at the same time making the whole over to the city. Med-

ford children are very proud of their own building, which is called the Samuel Crocker Lawrence Annex.

With the exception of the interest of three small funds, amounting to \$120 the library is supported entirely by city appropriation. The number of volumes is in the vicinity of 43,000 with an approximate circulation of 112,000.

HAVERHILL MEETING

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. McNEIL, RECORDER

On Thursday, October 24, at Haverhill, occurred the seventy-ninth meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. The meeting was advertised to be held in the Elks' Club House, but the morning session was so well attended that it was necessary to adjourn across the street to the larger assembly room of the high school building. This unusually large attendance, about 500, was due to the fact that the schools had been closed to allow the teachers to come to this meeting as well as to the sessions of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities which was being held at Haverhill at the same time.

Mr. Albert L. Bartlett, of the Board of Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library, delivered a sympathetic and cordial address of welcome to which Mr. Belden as presiding officer made a graceful response.

The general topic under discussion during the morning session was co-operation between the library and the school. Mr. David Snedden, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, spoke first, emphasizing the more practical side of the question. In substance, Dr. Snedden said that the library should take the initiative, using the schoolroom as its centre of influence and distribution. In many communities teachers come and go, but librarians remain. The new teacher should be assisted in making suitable lists—in fact, suitable collections might well be sent her, when she does not have time or the disposition to act.

The teacher has a distinct responsibility in so directing her pupils that they will form "library habits." She should provide tasks that will involve the use of library reference books. She should suggest home reading in books that can be procured at the library.

An annual or semi-annual conference of local teachers and the library authorities would probably stimulate co-operation. Revivals are necessary in schools and in libraries.

"The library as a re-enforcement of the school" was the subject

of the next address delivered by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University.

Dr. Johnston introduced his subject by urging the importance and value of general reading and by showing that the school stands for the acquisition of knowledge in special subjects while the library stands for the rounding out of this knowledge. Furthermore he said that the use of public libraries by school children and the establishment of libraries in school buildings should be encouraged, and instruction in reading, in science, and in literature should take more and more the form of instruction in the use of books.

"Right here," he continued, "appears a notable opportunity for the school to make use of the library in solving some of its problems of administration. Of these problems one of the most serious in the large school is the crowded curriculum, which leads to mechanical work on the part of the pupil rather than to intellectual work. Some of the subjects might well be transferred from the course of study and incorporated in courses of reading.

Also the opportunity for the library appears in helping those who are unable to attend college or high school, and, indeed, all those who wish to continue their studies after school.

For these reasons it is desirable that librarians should be members of school boards and that school officers should be members of library boards."

The paper closed with the suggestion that school librarians should have assistance in doing their clerical work that they might have time to attend to the more important duties of teaching boys and girls how to use books.

The reports from libraries on work with schools was postponed until afternoon on account of the lateness of the hour. Luncheon was served to 200 people in the Elks' Club House, after which all who desired were conveyed in automobiles to Whittier's birthplace, where they were admitted as guests to the homestead and the grounds.

The main feature of the afternoon session was a paper on "The drama and the library," by Mr. Howard J. Savage, of Harvard University, secretary of the Drama League of Boston.

The first part of the paper was devoted to some general observations on the reading of plays in which he said: "The art of reading a play has two main demands: first, we must read slowly; secondly, we must visualize. The drama is not, like popular fiction an encourager of skipping; it must, as Bacon says, be weighed and considered. Visualization is a talent latent in every one, but for successful employment it must be cultivated. In the theatre we sit before our modern picture-frame stage, lighted by various devices, and see the action of the play vivified by the actors. On the other hand, at home in our den, we have none of the aids to sight which the theatre supplies. These it is which we must summon for ourselves.

Everyone should read plays, and if the practice of play reading were more widespread, I believe that its effect upon our drama would be felt almost immediately. There are three classes of persons from whom we may expect interest in the reading of plays. The first of these classes is composed of those who are tired of reading everything else. . . . Secondly, women who are members of clubs or study groups have done in the past, and will do in the future, much to assist us in the cause of reading plays. . . . A third class of persons is akin to the first class. Many who come to the libraries seek continually for something new. Many have read the classics of the English drama. . . . It is, I believe, to you that we must look for much of the increase in our play-reading public, and especially is it to those persons in smaller cities and towns that we must turn for active, stimulating interest in our dramas; for, cut off as they are from the larger centers of production, they find practically their only chance to become familiar with plays and players in reading and studying.

You may engage as an ally in this work the Drama League of Boston, founded in March, 1911, with the object 'to further a taste for good drama and to encourage by prompt attendance such plays as are deemed worthy of support'. Its activities comprise bulletin service, lectures, publication, and various advisory functions. Our publications include a most careful and stimulating compilation on the new Irish drama prepared by Professor Katherine Lee Bates, of

Wellesley College. Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, of the Brookline High School, has made a brief outline with the aim of proposing certain suggestive questions for the study of dramatic technique. Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown has compiled "A selective list of essays and books about the theatre" and "A list of published plays in English." Advice as to the selection of plays for amateur acting is freely given by officers and committees of the League. Membership in the League is open to libraries. The privilege carries with it the right to keep on file all publications of the League, but not to post them. Can we not co-operate in some way in cultivating a taste for good drama?"

Following this address came the reports from various libraries on work with schools. Mr. Wadlin, of Boston, made the first remarks, which are here given almost in full as being fairly representative, even if on a large scale, of that which all libraries are trying to do.

He said: "The schools of the city are grouped in districts of which a branch or reading room station is a centre. The custodians of branches and stations are thus brought into intimate relations with a fixed number of schools to which their special attention is devoted.

The library sends an attendant to each grammar and high school once a year to take applications for library cards. It sends to the schools deposits of twenty-five or more volumes each, the character of the books varying of course with the needs of the schools. Applications for them are made to the supervisor of branches at the central library, or to the custodian of a neighboring branch. Any losses of books are made good by the school committee.

Books are reserved as far as possible at a branch for the use of pupils whenever a teacher requests. Under certain conditions these books may be taken to the school building.

A set of special catalogues of the library is placed in the schools. These are of use to teachers in directing the reading of their pupils.

Teachers are especially invited to avail themselves of the advantage offered by the fine arts department of the library. The collection of pictures, used for circulation in schools, consists of 9000 photographs, all mounted uniformly on cards 11x14 inches. They are

issued to public, parochial or private schools, in portfolios (not more than twenty-five pictures at one time). The collection consists of reproductions of paintings, of sculpture, and of architecture, pictures relating to physical and commercial geography, views of cities, industrial processes, colored pictures of American Indians, etc.

Both teachers and pupils are cordially invited to become familiar with the room at the central library known as the Teachers' Reference Room. The leading educational papers are on file in this room and new publications on educational subjects are there displayed for examination by teachers before they are placed in the stacks.

Instruction in the use of the library, the card catalogue, and the simpler reference books is offered to classes in the schools. This instruction is given at the central library by appointment made with teachers.

Special cards are issued to teachers of public, parochial, and private schools, on which may be drawn, for use in connection with the school work, not more than six books at one time, to be retained not more than four weeks."

Mr. Wadlin was followed by Miss Putnam, of Uxbridge, Miss Henry, of Attleborough, and Miss Kirkland, of Lexington.

At this point Mr. Shaw arose to express the great appreciation of the Club for the most generous hospitality afforded everyone by the Trustees of the Haverhill Library, by Mr. Moulton, and by all the others who had contributed so much to make the meeting a notable one.

The meeting closed with reports by Miss Quimby, of Winchester, and Mr. Moulton, of Haverhill.

On Friday, October 25, the Free Public Library Commission held at Haverhill a conference to which librarians and trustees of neighboring libraries in northeastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire were invited. The meeting were held at the public library. About eighty-five were present and the meetings were marked by active discussions by many of the visitors and by much sociability. An exhibition of the different kinds of pictures available in school or study club work had been prepared, and there was also an exhibit of library tools and labor-saving devices. Opportunity was given

to study the practical working of the library with the hope of giving helpful suggestions. The program was arranged with the needs of the small library in view, and it was aimed to make it simple and practical. One purpose of the meeting was to make the librarians better acquainted with their neighbors, and emphasize the fact that the larger libraries are more than willing to help the smaller libraries in every possible way. Each person present pinned on her coat a card with her name and address, a practice that might well be followed at all library meetings whether large or small.

At the morning session, Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Commission, spoke on "Library trustees and their opportunity", emphasizing the power which they have through the library of making or destroying the ideals of coming generations. The artistic education of the people of a city or town depends largely on the library.

The impression that a library is simply an opportunity to secure a novel is fast fading in the minds of the every day citizen, and he is beginning to realize the fact that the library can educate where the school cannot, and that it can broaden the intellect and shape the course of an existence in a manner impossible to another agency.

A question box conducted by Miss Brown brought out helpful discussion on the subjects of "Fines" and "Sunday openings."

Miss Keyes, of Lancaster, described the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress and urged their more extensive use by the small libraries, particularly as a matter of economy.

Miss Winchell, of Manchester, N. H., spoke on neighborhood library meetings as they have been held in New Hampshire with gratifying results, especially for the smaller libraries.

In the afternoon, Miss Ruby Tillinghast gave a most interesting and practical demonstration of such book mending as can be done in the small library, whereby the life of the book may be prolonged and binding bills reduced. Miss Tillinghast will give instruction at libraries, and arrangements for this should be made through the Commission.

The conference closed with a notice by Mr. Moulton, of Haverhill, of some recent reference books for small libraries. The books were displayed, and discussion brought out helpful facts about others.

CO-OPERATION

The "Committee on co-operation" held its second meeting at the State House on Friday, December 6, 1912, at 2 o'clock, with the full board present, with one exception—Miss Hooper, the Secretary. Miss Sornborger was appointed Secretary Pro Tem.

The committee approved the circular letter "From the committee on co-operation" which is to be sent with a letter from the Library Commission and a printed copy of "Duties and opportunities of library trustees" by Miss A. G. Chandler to all the library trustees in the state.

The chairman, Mr. Belden, outlined the following plan: That the state be divided into library groups each containing from six to ten libraries, preferably six; that each group be assigned to a live librarian, serving in a city or larger town, who as local secretary shall keep in touch with the librarians and trustees of each library in his group. Mr. Belden hoped four results might be secured through this plan. First, an increased and more pleasurable attendance at library meetings. This is to be accomplished by personal letters from the local secretary to the librarians and chairmen of the boards of trustees calling attention to meetings of the local or state club to be held in nearby sections with directions for reaching the meeting place, and an expression of the pleasure it would be to the local secretary to meet them at the club session, or before, as a traveling companion, and help them to an increased acquaintance among their fellow workers. Second, that when perplexing questions arose these same trustees and librarians might more naturally seek for information and advice from the local secretary. Third, the local secretary would gain an interest in the problems of the local libraries and serve a purpose very similar to that of the voluntary visitors. Fourth, through the local secretary the Commission could keep in better touch with the wants of small and remote towns.

Each officer from the various clubs upon this committee is to divide his part of the state into sections and select and secure the consent of secretaries to serve, and report such detail to Miss Hooper within a reasonable time, together with suggestions as to desirable

places for neighborhood meetings. Any portion of the state unprovided for in this way will be looked after by this committee. The districts covered according to the responsibility of the members is as follows: Mr. Shaw, Northern Worcester County; Miss White, Berkshire County; Miss Soule, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, plus the four towns in Plymouth County of Wareham, Marion, Rochester, and Mattapoisett; Mr. Lewis, Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin; Mr. Bryant, Plymouth County, less the four towns granted Miss Soule; Mr. Moulton, Essex and a part of Middlesex; Miss Hooper, the rest of Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk; Miss Sornborger, Southern Worcester County.

The minor expenses of the local secretaries, such as postage and stationery, will probably be met by the Commission or interested friends.

Mr. Belden brought up the question of "Neighborhood meetings" and in how great a degree it seemed feasible to hold such meetings during the coming year—the Commission promising to furnish a program whenever desired. He also reported the progress made by the Commission in the matter of book distribution from library to library, saying three centres were now engaged in the work.

It was suggested by the chairman that the problem of the overcrowded library shelves to be found in so many small libraries, might be aided in solution by assistance from this committee in weeding out and destroying the unused books or else placing this nearly dead material in some willing city library where it could be consulted should the demand arise. Mr. Shaw made the suggestion that this committee draw up a set of principles to assist in the weeding out process. Mr. Belden approved of the committee on co-operation appointing a special committee to bring in such a plan at some future meeting.

Adjourned,

HARRIET B. SORNBORGER,
Secretary Pro Tem.

SELECTED LIST ON THE DRAMA

BY HOWARD J. SAVAGE, Harvard University

The following books will be found useful in libraries where a working collection to illustrate the history of the drama is desired.

History of the English Drama, including French Drama of the 19th Century

- Fillon, Augustin.** The English stage. Dodd. 1897. \$2.50
Hale, E. E., Jr. Dramatists of to-day. Holt. 1911. \$1.50
Matthews, J. B. French dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. Scribner. 1905. \$1.25
Ward, A. W. History of English dramatic literature. 3v. Macmillan. 1899. \$9.00

Technique of the Drama and Play-Seeing

- Baker, G. P.** Development of Shakspeare as a dramatist. Macmillan. 1907. \$1.75
Freytag, Gustav. Technique of the drama. Scott. \$1.50
Hamilton, C. M. Theory of the theatre. Holt. 1910. \$1.50
Hennequin, Alfred. Art of playwriting. Houghton. 1890. \$1.25
Matthews, J. B. Study of the drama. Houghton. 1910. \$1.50
Woodbridge, Elizabeth. The drama, its laws and its technique. Allyn. 1898. 80c.

Pre-Shakspearean Drama

- Everyman**, and Eight Miracle Plays. (Everyman's Library.) Dutton. 1910. 35c.
Gayley, C. M. Representative English comedies from the beginnings to Shakspeare. Macmillan. 1903. \$1.50
Manly, J. B. Specimens of the Pre-Shakspearean drama. 2v. Ginn. 1897. \$2.40

From Shakspeare to 1860

Neilson, W. A. Chief Elizabethan dramatists, excluding Shakspeare; selected plays. Houghton. 1911. \$2.75

It is assumed that the works of Shakspeare, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dryden, Steele, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Tennyson, Browning—in other words, the classics of the English drama—are represented in every library.

Inexpensive but often admirable collections and selections which contain well edited plays may be made from the Belles-Lettres Series, edited by Professor George P. Baker, Heath, 60c.; Everyman's Library, edited by Rhys, Dutton, 35c.; and the Mermaid Series, Unwin, \$1.00. In these may be found plays by Dekker, Shirley, Chapman, Massinger, Ford, Brome, Otway, Lillo, Rowe, Goldsmith, Robertson, and many others.

Modern Drama—English and Foreign

Annunzio, Gabriele d'. (Italian) The daughter of Jorio. Little. 1907. \$1.50

—— The dead city. Stokes. 1902. \$1.25

Brieux, Eugène. (French) Three plays; with preface by Bernard Shaw. Brentano. 1911. \$1.50

Contents: The three daughters of M. Dupont—Damaged goods—Maternity (First and second editions).

Calderón de la Barca, Pedro. (Spanish) Six dramas; tr. by Fitzgerald; ed. by Oelsner. 2v. Luce. 1907. \$1.50

Contents: Paiater of his own dishonour—Keep your own secret—Gil Perez, the Gallician—Three judgments at a blow—Mayer of Zalamea—Beware of smooth waters.

Davies, H. H. (English) Cousin Kate. Baker. 1910. 50c.

Echegaray y Eizaguirre, José. (Spanish) The Great Galeoto; and, Folly or saintliness. Lane. 1895. \$2.00

Fitch, Clyde. (American) The climbers. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1906. 75c.

—— The girl with the green eyes. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1905. 75c.

- Fitch, Clyde.** Nathan Hale. Baker. 50c.; Russell. 1899. \$1.25
 ——— The truth. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1907. 75c.
- Galsworthy, John.** (English) The silver box; Joy; Strife. Putnam. 1909. \$1.35
- Gilbert, Sir W. S.** (English) Patience. Macmillan. 1911. \$1.25
- Gogol, N. V.** (Russian) Comedies. David Stott. 1892; McClurg. 1901. \$1.00
 ——— Revizor. Yale University dramatic association. 1908. \$1.00
- Gregory, I. A. (Persse), lady.** (Irish) Seven short plays. Luce. 1911. \$1.75
Contents: Spreading the news—Hyacinth Halvey—The rising of the moon—The jack-daw—The workhouse ward—The traveling man—The gaol gate.
- Hauptman, G. J. R.** (German) Hannele. Doubleday. 1908. \$1.00
 ——— The sunken bell. Doubleday. 1908. \$1.00
- Howard, Bronson.** (American) Kate. Harper. 1906. \$1.25
- Ibsen, Henrik.** (Norwegian) The several editions of this writer's works are so well known that they are not listed here. Perhaps the best are those edited by William Archer and published by Scribner. 13v. \$13.00
- Jones, H. A.** (English) Case of rebellious Susan. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1905. 75c.
 ——— The liars. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1901. 2s. 6d.
 ——— Michael and his lost angel. Macmillan. 1896. 75c.
 ——— The middleman. 1907. French. 50c.
 ——— Mrs. Dane's defence. French. 50c.; Macmillan. 1905. 75c.
- Kennedy, C. R.** (English) Servant in the house. Harper. 1908. \$1.25
- Mackaye, P. W.** (American) Fenris the Wolf. Macmillan. 1905. \$1.25
 ——— Scarecrow. Macmillan. 1908. \$1.25
- Maeterlinck, Maurice.** (Belgian) The blue bird. Dodd. 1911. \$1.25
 ——— Sister Beatrice. Dodd. 1902. \$1.25

- Masefield, John.** (English) Tragedy of Nan. Kennerley. 1909. \$1.25
- Musset, Alfred de.** (French) Barberine, and other comedies. Dramatic Pub. Co. 1892. \$1.25
- Peabody, J. P.** (*Mrs. Lionel Marks*) (American) Marlowe. Houghton. 1905. \$1.10
- The piper. Houghton. 1910. \$1.10
- Phillips, Stephen.** (English) Herod. Lane. 1900. \$1.25
- Paolo and Francesca. Lane. 1900. \$1.25
- Pinero, Sir A. W.** (English) Benefit of the doubt. Dramatic Pub. Co. \$1.00; Heinemann. 1895. 2s. 6d.
- Gay Lord Quex. Baker. 50c.; Heinemann. 1900. 2s. 6d.
- His house in order. Baker. 50c.; Heinemann. 1906. 2s. 6d.
- Mid channel. Baker. 50c.; Heinemann. 1910. 2s. 6d.
- The second Mrs. Tanqueray. Baker. 50c.; Heinemann. 1895. 2s. 6d.
- Trelawney of the "Wells". Dramatic Pub. Co. 50c.; Heinemann. 1899. 2s. 6d.
- Rostand, Edmond.** (French) Chantecler. Duffield. 1910. \$1.25
- La Princesse Lointaine. Stokes. 1899. 50c.
- Shaw, G. B.** (Irish) The doctor's dilemma; Getting married; The shewing-up of Blanco Posnet. Brentano. 1911. \$1.50
- Man and superman. Brentano. 1905. \$1.25
- Plays, pleasant and unpleasant. 2v. Brentano. 1906. \$2.50
- Three plays for Puritans. Brentano. 1905. \$1.25
- Sheldon, Edward.** (American) The Nigger. Macmillan. 1901. \$1.25
- Sudermann, Hermann.** (German) Magda. French. 50c.; Lamson. 1896. \$1.00
- Synge, J. M.** (Irish) The playboy of the western world. Luce. 1911. \$1.00
- Riders to the sea. Luce. 1911. 50c.
- Thomas, Augustus.** (American) Arizona. Dramatic Pub. Co. 1906. \$1.25

- Thomas, Augustus.** As a man thinks. Duffield. 1911. \$1.25
- Wilde, Oscar.** (English) Plays. 4v. Luce. 1906. Sold separately, each \$1.25
- V. 1. Lady Windemere's fan; A woman of no importance.
- V. 2. An ideal husband; Importance of being earnest.
- Yeats, W. B.** (Irish) The hour glass, and other plays. Macmillan. 1904. \$1.25
- Zangwill, Israel.** The melting-pot. Macmillan. 1910. \$1.25

RECENT IMPORTANT BOOKS

The books in the following list were recommended by Miss Lamprey at the Old Colony Library Club meeting, November 21, 1912. The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, a series published by Holt at 50c. each, was especially commended. Several of the books listed are in this series.

Good Fiction

- Abbott, Avery.** Captain Martha Mary. Century. \$1.00
Altsheler, J. A. Border watch. Appleton. \$1.50
Bosher, Mrs. K. L. (L.) Man in lonely land. Harper. \$1.00
Day, H. F. Red lane. Harper. \$1.35
Dowd, E. C. Polly of the hospital staff. Houghton. \$1.00
Grey, Zane. Riders of the purple sage. Harper. \$1.30
Jepson, Edgar. Pollyooly. Bobbs. \$1.25
Johnson, O. M. Stover at Yale. Stokes. \$1.35
Lincoln, J. C. The postmaster. Appleton. \$1.30
Neff, Mrs. E. (H.) Miss Wealthy, deputy sheriff. Stokes. \$1.00
Nicholson, Meredith. Hoosier chronicle. Houghton. \$1.40
Norris, Kathleen. Rich Mrs. Burgoyne. Macmillan. \$1.25
Smith, F. H. Arm-chair at the inn. Scribner. \$1.30
Vance, L. J. The bandbox. Little. \$1.25

Fiction of More Permanent Value

- Bazin, René.** Penitent. Lippincott. \$1.25
Bennett, E. A. Matador of the five towns. Doran. \$1.20
Bryce, James. Story of a ploughboy. Lane. \$1.25
Dostoievski, F. M. Brothers Karamazov. Macmillan. \$1.50
Graves, C. I. M. (Richard Dehan.) Between two thieves. Stokes. \$1.40
Hornung, E. W. Fathers of men. Scribner. \$1.30
Locke, W. J. Joyous adventures of Aristide Pujol. Lane. \$1.30
Merwin, Samuel. Citadel. Century. \$1.25
Mumford, J. G. Corner of Harley Street. Houghton. \$1.25

- North, Laurence.** Golightlys, father and son. Doran. \$1.25
Thurston, E. T. Antagonists. Appleton. \$1.30
Wells, H. G. Marriage. Duffield. \$1.35

Biography

- Antin, Mary.** The promised land. Houghton. \$1.75
Bradford, Gamaliel, Jr. Lee the American. Houghton. \$2.50
Henderson, Archibald. George Bernard Shaw. Stewart. \$5.00
Jenkins, H. G. Life of George H. Borrow. Putnam. \$3.50
Jourdan, Philip. Cecil Rhodes. Lane. \$2.50
Masefield, John. William Shakespeare. Holt. 50c.
Thayer, W. R. Life of Cavour. 2v. Houghton. \$7.50

Social Hygiene and Allied Topics

- Allen, W. H.** Woman's part in government whether she votes or not.
 Dodd. \$1.50
Barnes, Earl. Woman in modern society. Huebsch. \$1.25
Carpenter, Edward. Drama of love and death. Kennerley. \$1.50
 ——— Love's coming of age. Kennerley. \$1.00
Ellis, Havelock. Task of social hygiene. Houghton. \$2.50
Hutchinson, Woods. We and our children. Doubleday. \$1.20
Key, E. K. S. Love and ethics. Seymour. 50c.
McDougall, William. Body and mind, a history and defense of
 animism. Macmillan. \$2.75
 ——— Psychology, the study of behavior. Macmillan. 50c.
Marett, R. R. Anthropology. Holt. 50c.
Smith, W. H. All the children of all the people. Macmillan. \$1.50

LIBRARIANS' SALARIES*

It may be said that the salary of the public librarian in this state is not and never can be commensurate with the work she ought to perform. Therefore, any one accepting the position of librarian should make up her mind to add to the salary a personal enthusiasm for the work, a loyalty to the library and a determination to do all in her power to increase its usefulness as a part of her incentive to work. Let it be said by others that you "are making a splendid record as librarian, devoting yourself to the interests of the library far in excess of the salary you receive" rather than to say yourself "you cannot expect me to do more than to keep the library open for an hour two days a week and pass out the books on a salary of fifty dollars." When you accept the position you do not accept it to the extent of the money value to you but rather to duty to the limit of what is in you. Put personal interest in the background. Forget the meagerness of the salary. Interest yourself. Stir your mind. Be enthusiastic. Above all, be the librarian.

LOCAL CLUBS AND THE LIBRARY*

Have you in your town a woman's club, a grange, a chapter of a patriotic society, a lodge of Masons or Odd Fellows, a Grand Army Post? The library may be made of great service to such organizations and in turn these organizations may aid the library very materially by working in co-operation with it. The duty of the librarian in this line is two-fold: first, to strive to make the library serve such organizations and their members in every way possible; and, second, to enlist their intimate interest in the purposes and needs of the library. A woman's club, once its interest is aroused, may hold entertainments for the benefit of the library, purchase books as a gift to the library, and enthuse all its members to become patrons of and interested in it. So a grange may be led to take an especial interest in getting works upon agriculture, and a Grand Army Post works upon the Civil War. We urge librarians to interest themselves in these matters.

*Courtesy of "New Hampshire Public Libraries."

ANNUAL DUES

Club members are urged to pay their dues to the Treasurer, Miss Etta L. Rabardy, on the day of the meeting, and thereby save much clerical work.

M. L. C. PIN

The design of the pin is a combination of the letters "M. L. C." in silver and green enamel. Members of the Club can obtain the pin through the Secretary by sending \$1.00 with each order.

ROUND TABLE OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Since October, 1906, the children's librarians in the immediate vicinity of Boston have met four or five times a year for a round table discussion of the special questions arising in work with children. The meetings have usually been held at the Boston Public Library, on the first Friday of the months of October, December, February, and April. Subjects considered during the six years have covered nearly all the varying interests of a children's department from school work to methods of inducing cleanliness. Discussions are always open and each one is expected to contribute her share of experience for the benefit of the others.

The Round Table of Children's Librarians was held December 6, 1912, at the Brookline Public Library. Twenty-six were present. A large and beautiful collection of children's books suitable for Christmas gifts was on exhibition and the time was mainly spent in examining them. At the short business meeting it was voted to organize the Round Table more formally than has seemed necessary up to the present. The following committee was appointed to report at the February meeting: Miss Crain, of Somerville, Miss Merrill, of Malden, Miss Lockwood, of Brookline, and Miss Jordan, of Boston.

The next meeting will be held at the Boston Public Library on Friday, February 7, at 10 o'clock. All interested assistants working with children are welcome. Besides the usual reports on recent publications there will be reports on the publishers of children's books.

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL LIBRARY CLUBS

The secretaries of the local Massachusetts library clubs are urged to send regularly to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club notices and reports of their club meetings and items of local library news to be printed in the Bulletin.

The Old Colony Library Club held its third meeting in Middleboro on Thursday, November 21, 1912, with the president, Mr. Whitmore, in the chair. Mr. W. H. Southworth's address of welcome was followed by a paper by Miss Mary Lamprey, of North Easton, on "Some recent books of importance published during 1912," giving special prominence to those dealing with social evolution. Miss Clara A. Brett, of the Brockton Library, conducted the question box, giving opportunity for a very general talk upon library matters. In the afternoon, Mr. John G. Moulton, of Haverhill, read a paper, "The public library as related to other educational and social work", in which the chief functions of the library were considered to be recreation, education, and social service.

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its annual meeting at the Public Library, Holliston, October 15. Mr. Orlando C. Davis, of the Waltham Public Library, spoke on "The efficient public library." There was also a discussion on "Open or closed shelves," and informal talk about general library work.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President: Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale.

First Vice-President: Miss H. B. Sornborger, Hopedale.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. Bertha C. Hunt, Medway.

Secretary: Miss Ethelwyn Blake, Milford.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its fall meeting at Southampton, October 8. Miss Marion B. Lewis, Secretary, of Springfield, was obliged to resign on account of ill health and Miss Alice K. Moore, of Springfield, was chosen to fill the vacancy. "Notes and queries" occupied the morning session. The discussions were led by the following persons: Mr. Frank Willcox, of Holyoke, on

"Basis of book selection", Miss Bessie E. Beckwith, of Rockville, Conn., on "Children's work and story-telling", Mrs. Bertha G. Wright, of Springfield, on "Pay collection and library rules", Mr. James A. Lowell, of Springfield, on "Treatment of pamphlets", Mrs. Kate Barney, of Springfield, on "Discipline in libraries", Miss May Ashley, of Greenfield, on "Book committees", and Mrs. Katherine Cram, of Colrain, on "Sunday opening". In the afternoon, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector for the Connecticut Public Library Committee, told of her most interesting experience "With the book-wagon in Connecticut". A most instructive paper, "The rural in literature", covering a very wide range from Greek and Roman writers down to the present time, was presented by Prof. George N. Holcomb, lecturer in history at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library Clubs in Massachusetts will hold meetings probably as follows:

Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting in May or June, at Williamstown.

Old Colony Library Club, in March.

Western Massachusetts Library Club, second week in February, at Northampton.

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The New England Club of Library Commission Workers will hold a meeting at the State Library, Boston, Friday, January 24, 1913. All who are interested in state commission work are invited to attend.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Notes from the Office

WORK OF THE YEAR. During the last fiscal year of the Commission, ending November 30, 1912, Miss Brown has made nearly one hundred visits and spoken before ten organizations on subjects of interest to library workers.

An Institute has been held at Amherst, under the auspices of the Commission, and conferences at Bedford, Lancaster and Haverhill.

The tuition of one librarian at the Simmons College Summer School and the expenses of three librarians at the Amherst Institute have been paid by the Commission.

Eighteen libraries have been reorganized in whole or in part, including classifying and cataloguing. In some cases most of the expense was met by the town, but the Commission gave assistance and advice. Seven libraries have received instruction in book-mending.

Over two thousand books have been sent to fifty-one libraries, and books given to the Commission by its friends have been sent to six libraries.

Supplies have been given to seventeen libraries and numerous pamphlets distributed.

Annual membership cards to the Berkshire Athenaeum have been presented to ten small libraries, thus allowing them the opportunity of drawing books from a large library.

The agricultural traveling library has been sent to six libraries; a French traveling library to two libraries; and French and Italian books given to two libraries.

In the forth-coming annual report special attention is to be given to library buildings.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, Public Library,
Newton.

Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Public Library,
Hudson.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Public Library, Wor-
cester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. O. C. Davis, Waltham.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 3

MARCH, 1913

No. 2

ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday and Friday, May 22 and 23, 1913

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Williamstown at the invitation of Williams College, May 22-23, 1913. This will be a union meeting with the Berkshire County and the Western Massachusetts library clubs. Addresses will probably be given by President Garfield and other members of the faculty of Williams College. On Saturday morning, May 24, the Free Public Library Commission will conduct a conference in the interests of the smaller libraries. In addition to the entertainment and hospitality offered by Williams College excursions up Mt. Greylock and a coaching trip from North Adams over the Hoosac Mountains may be planned. There will also be opportunity to visit the libraries of North Adams and other nearby towns.

A large attendance is expected, as the addresses will be on both literary and practical library topics. Williams College is situated in

a beautiful country and a visit there will be a delightful one. The date of the meeting has been set early, so as not to conflict with the meeting of the American Library Association at the Catskills, June 23-28, 1913. Details as to program and hotel arrangements will be given in the May Bulletin.

All interested in library work in Massachusetts and adjoining states are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

MEDFORD MEETING

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. McNEIL, RECORDER

The Massachusetts Library Club held its eightieth meeting Thursday, January 23, at Medford. The meeting was well attended, about 300 being present, including many librarians from the adjoining states. There was also present a noticeably large number of library trustees.

At the noon intermission, after the bountiful luncheon, many visited the Royall House, a fine specimen of early colonial architecture and of historic interest because of its early occupants and its associations with the Revolution. The Medford library has many interesting features, including a separate building for the children, and many found inspiration and profit from their visit there. The librarians left Medford with an enthusiastic appreciation of the courtesies and fine welcome given them, with inspiration derived from the papers read and from their visit to the library, and with a grateful understanding of the hard work by Miss Sargent and the committee which made a marked success of the meeting.

The meeting opened with an address of welcome by the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Medford Public Library, in which he paid fine tribute to the memory of the former librarian, Miss Mary E. Sargent, whose work, particularly with children, was of inestimable value to the town.

Mr. Belden, president of the Club, made a graceful response and then presented the following resolutions passed by the Executive Board and Council of the American Library Association at a recent meeting.

PARCEL POST

WHEREAS, The Parcel Post just initiated, while providing for the various commodities entering into ordinary commerce, excepts books, even where transmitted for a purpose purely scientific or educational, and

WHEREAS, the considerations which induced the establishment of the Parcel Post for other articles would apply equally to books,

while such objections as were raised against it as affecting trade could not apply to books circulated by public libraries to readers, or between libraries for the benefit of readers,—such circulation being a public service in the interest of science and education, and

WHEREAS, the extension of this service is now blocked by the high rates charged upon books as third class mail matter, and

WHEREAS, a modification of those rates has for years been sought by the library interests of the United States and Canada, and the failure to provide it in the Parcel Post has been a cause of perplexity and chagrin, be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Board and Council of the American Library Association, representing the library interests of the United States and Canada, respectfully urge upon Congress the enactment of such legislation as will remedy the omission and place books upon the same basis as other articles entitled to the Parcel Post.

On motion of Mr. Shaw the Club endorsed these resolutions in the following words:

“The members of the Massachusetts Library Club, assembled in regular meeting at Medford January 23, 1913, desire emphatically to endorse resolutions recently passed by the Executive Board and Council of the American Library Association relative to the exclusion of books from the privilege of Parcel Post.

“We believe it to be self-evident that these resolutions are framed in no spirit of selfishness or partisanship, but exclusively for the increased efficiency in service of the libraries of the United States. We furthermore agree as individuals present at this meeting to petition or aid in petitioning our respective Congressmen, both of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses, urging them to secure favorable legislation in regard to this most important matter.”

Mr. Belden then called the attention of the Club to a letter from Mr. A. L. Bailey, of the A. L. A. Committee on Binding, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, who wanted it made known that the Committee has established a collection which includes work done by

many binders making a specialty of binding for libraries. Each binder has sent in samples, showing the manner in which he binds fiction, children's books, and periodicals. In addition to these samples each binder has answered a list of twenty-four questions relating to methods, materials, prices, etc. With these samples and answers to these questions in hand the Committee is in a position to give definite opinions upon quality and style of work whenever librarians ask for it. Librarians can help to make this plan more useful:

1. By sending to the Committee the names of library binders. The Committee already has many names, but there must be many more whose names it will be unable to obtain unless sent by those who are interested.

2. By urging binders, whom they know, to comply with the requests of the Committee.

3. By making use of the collection already established.

A further announcement brought to the notice of the club a "Guide to the United States for the immigrant alien," in English, Yiddish, Italian, and Polish versions. This has been prepared by Mr. John Foster Carr and may be obtained of him at 241 Fifth Ave., New York City, for 20 cents in paper and 25 cents in cloth, postpaid. Other foreign translations will appear shortly.

Some small library in Massachusetts may be interested in the announcement that Mr. U. W. Cutler, of 63 Lancaster St., Worcester, has a complete file of the Outlook, unbound, from the time when it assumed magazine form (1897) and that he would be glad to have it taken off his hands.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

The topic for the morning session was "Government documents," with Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library, as the principal speaker. Mr. Wyer devoted the first part of his paper to a consideration of state and city documents. He called attention to the necessity of at least one library in every locality preserving public records, since officers of government change so often that they take

little trouble to keep complete files of annual reports, etc., which are so valuable for local history and which are so often printed only in the local papers. Few libraries, he continued, should attempt to collect systematically the documents of other cities except possibly those dealing with civic improvement, education, etc.

He advised most libraries to keep the public documents of their own state which in Massachusetts may be had free from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Other documents which are valuable to keep may be discovered by consulting the "Monthly list of state publications" which is published by the United States government at 50 cents a year. Other indexes dealing with state documents have been compiled by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse and Richard R. Bowker.

Mr. Wyer then took up the perplexing matter of United States documents, explaining the methods of the Government Printer and of the Superintendent of Documents, and told why so many libraries are burdened with documents they do not want and why so many others cannot get the documents they need. The best way to get documents is to apply directly to the bureau that issues them. Failing there, apply to the local Representative, then to the Senator, and finally to the Superintendent of Documents. Congress is trying to stop the wasteful distribution, which partly accounts for the fact that a price is placed on so many documents by the Superintendent of Documents. Mr. Wyer recommended that the average library treat the documents it keeps as ordinary books and classify them, while those it does not want should be sent back to the Superintendent of Documents, who will furnish franks for their free transportation.

The best way to learn of United States documents is through the "Monthly list of public documents" which will be sent to all libraries who ask for it. The "A. L. A. Booklist" also includes annotated lists of valuable current documents.

The use of government documents in the libraries at Haverhill, Milton, and Worcester was explained by Mr. Moulton, Miss Luard, and Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Moulton spoke of a simple way of arranging documents

without spending much time in cataloguing them, using the third edition of the "Checklist of U. S. documents," as the basis for the arrangement, and checking recent acquisitions on a serial checklist, treating the collection in fact like a magazine collection. He recommended when the library was cramped for room that the documents be segregated, in the main, keeping only the last issue of purely statistical documents and shelving these with the general reference collection. He depended chiefly for knowledge of the contents of the documents on the indexes issued by the departments or bureaus, and on the indexing done in the "Readers' Guide." He said that the following books are essential in all libraries where there are U. S. government documents:

Checklist of U. S. public documents, 1789-1909. 3d ed. vol. 1.
Washington, 1911. \$1.50.

Monthly catalogue of U. S. public documents.

Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Free.

Everhart, Elfrida. Handbook of U. S. public documents.

H. W. Wilson Co., 1910. \$2.50.

Hasse, A. R. U. S. government publications. Part 1. The government at large. Library Bureau, 1902. \$1.00.

Hasse, A. R. U. S. government publications. Part 2. The legislative body. Library Bureau, 1903. \$2.00.

Wyer, J. I., Jr. U. S. government documents in small libraries. 3d ed. A. L. A., 1910. 10c.

New York State Library. Bulletin 102. Library School 21.

U. S. government documents, by J. I. Wyer, Jr. Albany, N. Y. State Education Department, 1906. 15c.

Miss Luard outlined the plan which is followed at Milton. She said the treatment divides itself into two classes, that for documents whose use is mainly from the standpoint of the subject; and that for those whose use is from the side of the author. The first of these classes is treated as pamphlets, following the plan suggested by Miss Brown, in an article published in the Library Journal of August, 1907, entitled, "What to do with pamphlets."

Into this class, where the subject is of prime importance to the

borrower, fall many of the state publications, like the publications of the State Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the annual reports of the State Forester, of the Commission on Industrial Education, etc., as well as similar publications of the federal government. These are classified with their subject and cards put into the catalogue.

State and federal publications not classified by subject stand in an alcove by themselves. They are arranged according to author, with index cards in the catalogue.

Occasionally it is necessary to catalogue fully a special report, because of its local value, such as the report recently issued by the Massachusetts State Board of Health on the "Sanitary conditions of the Neponset meadows."

The monthly publications of the State Experiment Stations is very valuable in enabling the library to keep up to date. A wide range of subjects is here included, covering the whole field of rural betterment. The issue for December, 1912, contained reports on "The use of dynamite in farming," "Spraying machinery," and even on the "Organization of boys' and girls' clubs."

Mr. Shaw's paper was from the standpoint of the large library with a large collection of documents permanently shelved and well catalogued.

He said, "In the Worcester Public Library it is surprising to see the great number of documents asked for almost daily by users of the catalogue. To many, especially young people, Uncle Sam seems to be an ultimate authority on all matters which he considers under his jurisdiction. It is unquestionably through the insertion of abundant subject cards that we have secured so wide a use of this valuable governmental material. The trained assistant will of course bear in mind the printed indexes and use them whenever she can, but in busy times many an applicant would go away with his request unanswered because of the lack of time for consulting printed aids.

"Are government documents more easily available when classified by subject or arranged by serial number? In this age of open shelves, a student visiting stacks would frequently happen upon governmental material relating to his subject, if it were classified

with his subject. He would, of course, never encounter it if it were arranged with a hundred and one other subjects in a long Congressional file."

Among the governmental publications which Mr. Shaw believed would be useful in practically all of our Massachusetts libraries are the following:

Congressional record.

Census Bureau. Reports and bulletins.

Statistical abstract of the United States.

Civil Service Commission. Reports.

Commissioner of Education. Reports.

Department of Agriculture.

Yearbook.

Farmers' bulletins and bulletins of the Weather Bureau,
Forestry, Plant Industry, Chemistry, Entomology, etc.

Commissioner of Labor. Reports and bulletins.

Library of Congress. Select lists of references on various subjects.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum. Reports.

Bureau of Ethnology. Reports and bulletins.

Geological Survey. Maps, bulletins and some monographs.

Official gazette of the Patent Office.

Official postal guide.

Congressional directory.

For the current session of Congress.

General biographical directory of Congress, 1774-1903.

Official register of the United States.

Hodge's Handbook of Indians.

The list of American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress, 1910; also, Heads of families, 1790, in the thirteen original states.

Constitution of the United States, Jefferson's Manual and Rules of procedure for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Heitman's Dictionary of the United States army, 1789-1903.

Hamersly's Register of the graduates of West Point, continued to 1900.

The afternoon session was opened by an announcement of the following Committee on Nominations to report at the spring meeting:

MR. SHAW, of Worcester.

MISS THURSTON, of Newton.

MISS SHEPARD, of Springfield.

Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries for the Connecticut Public Library Committee, then read a delightful paper on the selection of fiction. She suggested that before fiction is bought it be subjected to the following five tests, as recommended by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick in an article in "Public Libraries", May, 1909:

1. TEST OF LANGUAGE.—"No book can be good that is not written in correct English, strong English, English which stimulates the mind of the reader, which sets the brain a-tingle, which gives pleasure in the reading apart from the plot of the story or the character study."

2. TEST OF SIMPLICITY AND CLEARNESS.—"The offenses against these two rules are less frequent in novels, unless we consider some of the modern detective stories by mediocre writers."

3. TEST OF GOOD TASTE.—"Here I have in mind some novels of present-day society, where from the beginning to the end of the book, you meet characters to whom you would refuse an introduction in real life. All the details of their fast and purposeless lives are given. The vulgarity of that class of society possessing money but lacking culture, is portrayed as if it were a natural and interesting sort of life."

4. TEST OF TRUTH.—"No book can be good whose manner of telling is such as to make it seem absurdly improbable. The plot of the story may, it is true, lack probability. It may be frankly improbable, like a fairy tale, but the author must not seem to lose faith in it himself, and no matter how impossible his foundation, the structure that he builds on it must hold together."

5. TEST OF THE EFFECT UPON THE READER.—"If a book makes the reader want to be mischievous, foolish or criminal, to be silly or a bad man or woman, or if it tends to make him do his daily

work badly, it is a bad book and all the worse in this case, if it is interesting and fascinating in style."

Mrs. Johnson said in conclusion, "After having applied all of the tests, let us have novels portraying a happy and refined home life, even though lacking something of strength of style or interest of plot; let us have stories of daring and adventure, which stir the blood and stimulate courage, without glorifying brutality; let us have mystery stories, which present problems for clever brains to solve, without making the evil courses of the villains (or heroes) alluring; let us have all books which tend to cultivate the imagination, to make us keen and alert mentally, to make us fine, happy, kind, broad, and strong."

Mr. Lane then gave an account of the new Harvard College library illustrated by stereopticon. He spoke of the bequest to the college by Mr. Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost on the Titanic, of his private library, and the plan of his mother, Mrs. George D. Widener, to build a memorial library to hold the collection. Mrs. Widener later decided to give a building for the whole college library, making special provision in the new building for her son's library. The conditions in accepting the gift made it necessary to move the whole college library into temporary quarters and vacate the old building in a few weeks. Mr. Lane described how the remarkable feat was done without interfering perceptibly with the regular routine of the library. Mr. Lane's account appears in full in the Library Journal for February, 1913.

At the close of the meeting, on the motion of Mr. Bolton, the Club voted hearty thanks to the Medford library and to Miss Sargent for the hospitality enjoyed.

The annual dinner of the Club was held in the evening at the Exchange Club in Boston. About 135 were present at the dinner, including as guests members of the New England Club of Library Commission Workers. The after dinner address was by Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, whose delightful readings from her poems, "The Singing Man" and "The Book of the Little Past" were greatly enjoyed and were a fitting climax to a happy and profitable day.

BOOKS ON SEX EDUCATION AND HYGIENE*

The following list of books has been prepared with much care for the use of parents, teachers, and all who are concerned with the welfare of young people. The books are all in the Brookline Public Library, and nearly every one has been read by the compiler of this list to make sure that it is worthy to be recommended. While it can not be said that the books are perfect, they are a great improvement on those of earlier date, and they are written in a direct style, free from sentimentality and sensation. A few of them, such as those by Dr. Hall and Dr. Latimer, could hardly be improved. If certain books on the list fall below this high standard, it is because the subject is inadequately treated, not because of any objectionable features. Good books for the instruction of girls are very few, none is thoroughly satisfactory except Dr. Latimer's "Girl and Woman," and this is scarcely elementary enough for very young girls to read themselves.

New books on sex education are appearing constantly, and care will be taken to buy the best of these, which may in time replace some of the less satisfactory titles on this list. As it stands, however, it represents the best literature on the subject that we have been able to find at the present date.

SEX EDUCATION AND HYGIENE

American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis. Educational Pamphlets, nos. 4-6.

No. 4.—The boy problem. For parents and teachers. 10c.

5.—How my uncle, the doctor, instructed me in matters of sex.
By Max Oker-Blom. 10c.

6—Health and the hygiene of sex. For college students.
1911. 10c.

*Reprinted from the Brookline Public Library, Quarterly List of New Books, March, 1913, through the courtesy of the librarian, Miss Louisa M. Hooper.

Briggs, Le Baron R. School, college and character. Houghton, 1901. \$1.00 net.

Two chapters in this book, "Fathers, mothers, and freshmen," and "Transition from school to college," deal with the temptations to which the college student is exposed. The book, written in Dean Brigg's usual style, makes a tremendous appeal for personal courage and clean living.

Galbraith, Anna M., M. D. The four epochs of woman's life; a study in hygiene. 2d ed. Phila., Saunders, 1911. \$1.50 net.

An excellent book by a physician who believes that it is the day of preventive medicine, and that "women hold their health in their own hands to a far greater extent than they have ever dreamed of, that if the majority of women suffer, it is very often their own fault."

Hall, Winfield S., M. D. The biology, physiology and sociology of reproduction, also sexual hygiene with special reference to the male. 13th ed. Chicago, Wynnewood Pub. Co. 1912. \$1.00.

Probably the best book for men and boys over 16. Prepared at the request of Dr. Hall's pupils in the Medical School of Northwestern University, and used widely in the Y. M. C. A. This book is probably too technical for boys of the poorer classes with little education, for whom the simpler treatment of the subject in Dr. Hall's "From youth into manhood" is better.

— Developing into manhood: designed for use under adult leadership with youths from 15 to 18 years of age. N. Y., Association Press, 1911. 25c.

Brief, straightforward statement of facts.

— From youth into manhood. N. Y., Y. M. C. A. 1910. 50c.

Excellent book for boys from 10 to 16 years, published at the request of many men who are working with boys in the Y. M. C. A. Describes as simply as possible the anatomy and physiology of the sexual organs, and gives much helpful advice as to hygienic and rational living. Based on the author's more technical work noted above.

— Instead of "wild oats": a little book for the youth of eighteen and over. Revell, 1912. 25c net.

An excellent book, the best of its kind.

— Life's beginnings: for boys of ten to fourteen years. N. Y., Association Press, 1912. 25c.

Brief, sensible book on beginnings of all animal and human life. Good for boys and also for parents and teachers.

Hall, Winfield, S., M. D. The strength of ten: telling what manhood is and how a boy may win it. La Crosse, Wisconsin, B. S. Steadwell, 1910. 20c.

The author shows through the character of some of the world's great men some salient truths concerning the development of manly qualities.

King, Henry C. How to make a rational fight for character: an address delivered before the Y. M. C. A. Students' Conference, Northfield, Mass., July 4, 1901. In his *Personal and Ideal Elements in Education*. MacMillan, 1904. \$1.50 net.

An address by President King of Oberlin, the finest of its kind, on the struggle for self control.

Latimer, Caroline W., M. D. Girl and woman: a book for mothers and daughters. With introd. by H. A. Kelly, M.D. (Johns Hopkins.) Appleton, 1910. \$2.00 net.

Probably the best book on hygiene for girls, by a former instructor in biology at the Woman's College of Baltimore. The chapter on reproduction is excellent, beginning with the lower forms of life and the chapter on sexual knowledge is especially useful in suggesting to mothers ways and means of conveying such knowledge. The book should be in every house where there are daughters.

Leighton, Gerald. Embryology: the beginnings of life. N. Y., Dodge Pub. Co., 1912. 20c.

A concise little book for the parent or teacher.

Lowry, Edith B., M. D. *Herself*: talks with women concerning themselves. Chicago, Forbes, 1911. \$1.00 net.

A book, excellent for the most part, for parents and young women. Certain chapters make the book unsuitable for very young girls. The general advice on hygiene, and on the control of the nerves is excellent. The book deserves careful revision.

Lyttleton, Edward. Training of the young in laws of sex. Longmans, 1910. \$1.00.

An excellent book by the headmaster of Eton. Written for parents of boys, strongly urging the teaching of young boys by mother and father. The author deplores the low moral tone which permits the present generation to countenance the social evil, and he believes that boys need to be taught at a very early age the moral aspect of the question, and their own relation to the whole problem.

Morley, Margaret W. Life and love. McClurg. 1895. \$1.25.

Generally considered very good and useful. Rather ornamental in style. Chapters on the reproduction of life from the amoeba to man.

— The renewal of life; how and when to tell the story to the young. McClurg, 1906. \$1.25.

Very good for parents and teachers. Miss Morley's books would be still better, if her style were more concise and less ornate, but the subject matter is good and the book one of the only ones of its kind. Her examples are drawn from all forms of plant life.

Mosher, Eliza M. Health and happiness: a message to girls. N. Y., Funk, 1912. \$1.00 net.

Letters to young girls giving very simply the facts about the body and its functions, with sensible suggestions for preserving health. The chapters on sexual hygiene are brief and simple. A good book for the adolescent girl, who would not have the patience to read Dr. Latimer's book.

National Society for the Scientific Study of Education. Education with reference to sex, by C. R. Henderson. 1909. 8th year-book. Univ. of Chicago Press, \$1.50 net.

Pt. 1.—Pathological, economic, and social aspects.

2.—Agencies and methods. With a paper on sex instruction in High Schools, by H. C. Putnam.

Perry, Arthur C. The care of adolescent girls. A chapter in his Problems of the elementary school. Appleton, 1910. \$1.25 net.

The author writes from five years' experience in endeavoring to modify the curriculum of the grammar school to suit the physical requirements of the adolescent girl. The results of this experiment were so successful, the health of the girls so greatly improved, that this chapter deserves to be read by all who have maturing girls in their charge.

Thomson, J. A., and Geddes, Patrick. Problems of sex. N. Y., Moffat. 1912. 50c.

Discussions by two eminent scientists of sex problems from the biological and evolutionary point of view, and its associated psychological and social ones.

Torelle, Ellen. Plant and animal children, how they grow. Heath, 1912. 50c. net.

This book attempts to express in simple language the essential facts and principles of growth and development in plant and animal life, and to show the relation of these facts and principles to human life. It is written especially for the pupils of the elementary schools.

Wile, Ira S. Sex education. Duffield, 1912. \$1.25 net.

Clear, short, well-written account of the dangers of ignorance, and of the facts which should be given to young boys and girls. This book is intended for parents, teachers, etc., might be given to young people of 20. Short account of venereal diseases.

Zenner, Philip, M. D. Education in sexual physiology and hygiene: a physician's message. Cincinnati, R. Clarke Co., 1910. 90c.

An excellent book, especially good for teachers of boys. The first part consists of short talks to mixed classes in a grammar school on hygiene, habit, and alcohol, followed by a fourth talk to boys on the origin of life. Some very sensible talks to college students follow, on sexual physiology, hygiene and on social diseases. Perhaps the best part of the book is the last chapters on methods of teaching sexual physiology and hygiene in the school. The style is direct and yet admirable in its dignity and reserve.

Books which may be of interest in connection with the above. These books treat of sex education incidentally, and more fully of sex hygiene and the social evil.

Addams, Jane. A new conscience and an ancient evil. Macmillan, 1912. \$1.00 net.

Chapters, partly reprinted from McClure's on the present condition of the white slave trade in America. The "dangers implicit in city conditions, the allurements which are designedly placed around many young girls to draw them into an evil life" are made vivid by story after story of real girls. Instead of "fallen women" we see tired, over-burdened, ignorant children in need of protection.

Cocks, O. G. The social evil and methods of treatment; designed for use as a basis and outline for discussion in groups of laymen, such as men's clubs in churches. N. Y. Assoc. Press, 1912. 25c.

To encourage scientific research and the intelligent study of the subject in all its bearings.

Dock, Lavina L. Hygiene and morality: a manual for nurses and others, giving an outline of the medical, social, and legal aspects of the venereal diseases. Putnam, 1910. \$1.25 net.

An excellent, straightforward, and simple presentation of the subject. Especially good are the chapters on the experiences of Europe in "regulation," and in the white slave traffic. Part 3 is devoted to the underlying principles of prevention of venereal disease.

Morrow, P. A. Social diseases and marriage: social prophylaxis. Phila., Lea, 1904. \$3.00.

A lucid presentation of the varied practical aspects of the sex question. Its discussion of the prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhoea, the effect of these diseases introduced into marriage, their relation to the innocent, educational measures, administrative measures, and sanitary measures, mark it as a book of great value, and the best guide in English to a clear understanding of the problems of sex education and hygiene.

BOOK-MENDING SUPPLIES AND WHERE TO OBTAIN THEM

The following notes on book-mending supplies were prepared by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of Cambridge, for The Free Public Library Commission, October 24th, 1912. Miss Tillinghast has conducted book-mending demonstrations at several Commission conferences and has given instruction in this work at many of the smaller libraries in Massachusetts. The instruction is especially helpful for the libraries of limited means where little money can be spent for binding, and it is of equal value to the larger libraries, as more or less mending must always be done.

Arrangements for the services of Miss Tillinghast should be made through The Free Public Library Commission.

PASTE.

1. Bookbinder's or paper hanger's.
2. Sanford's, 20c a jar.
3. Make it yourself.

RECIPES FOR PASTE.

Miss Brown, Iowa Library Commission.

- 16 tblsps. wheat flour.
- 2 tsps. powdered alum.
- 3 tblsps. glycerine.
- 1 tsp. oil of wintergreen.
- 3 cups of water.

Dissolve alum in water and mix with flour into thin paste, cook in double-boiler until clear and smooth; take from fire and add glycerine and oil of wintergreen. This quantity will make about 1 qt. and will cost about 15c. Add 1 tsp. of formaldehyde, and the paste will keep indefinitely.

Medford Library method.

1 lb. bread flour mixed thin with water.

$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. powdered alum.

Boil over fire, stir all the time so it will not lump. This will make 1 pt. $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. of formaldehyde may be added to keep paste from spoiling.

GLUE.

Dennison's liquid glue, diluted with vinegar, answers every purpose for librarians who do not want to have all the trouble of boiling book-binder's glue. Dennison & Co., 26 Franklin St., Boston; or may be purchased at any large stationery store. 30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. can; 50 cts. a pt. can.

MUCILAGE.

Use only for covering books with Vellum de Luxe. Samuel Ward & Co., 59 Franklin St., Boston. 40c a pt. *Never use inside of a book.*

ONION SKIN.

For mending torn pages and inserting loose leaves with a guard. When ordering, ask for 60c. onion skin. W. S. Greenough & Co., 169 Devonshire St., Boston. 60c. a ream (500 sheets), or 12c. per 100.

BOOK MUSLIN.

For mending joints. Also called Paper Cambric. May be purchased at Parke Snow, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a yd.

BOOK PAPER.

For mending leaves where part of the page is missing. Buy from binder. 1c. a sheet.

PARAFFINE PAPER.

For putting between leaves to keep the paste from sticking them together. May be bought from any stationer or department store. 5c. a roll.

STITCHED CLOTH.

For putting in two or more loose leaves in a tight-back book. Buy the finest lawn you can afford. 12½c. a yd. procures very good lawn. Cut in strips 1½ inches wide. Stitch together two and three strips, and keep in a box so as to have them handy.

SUPER.

A loosely woven cloth, used for recasing books. May be purchased from binder or from any binder's supply house. A thin lawn will do, if you can not get the super. White, Son & Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. 6c. a yd.

SAND PAPER.

Finest grade for cleaning tops of books. Any hardware store. 1c. a sheet.

BARBOUR'S THREAD.

For sewing in loose sections in loose-back books. Barbour's linen thread, No. 30, may be purchased at any dry goods store. 10c.

DARNING NEEDLES.

Assorted darning needles, 1 pkg. 5 cts.

CHEESE CLOTH.

Cheese cloth cut in squares for wiping fingers. 5c. a yd.

PUMICE.

Powdered pumice for cleaning soiled pages. Any drug store.

BRUSHES.

May be easily cleaned in Pearline water. 5 and 10c. store.

VELLUM DE LUXE.

For covering soiled books. May be purchased from White, Son

& Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. 14c. a yd. Charles T. Wheelock, 64 High St., Boston. 12c a yd. by the roll of 40 yds.

OXFORD BOOK CLOTH.

For covering soiled books. Albert D. Smith, 35 Thomas St., N. Y. 12c. a yd. whether bought by the yard or by the piece.

WASHING SOILED COVERS.

Apply with sponge a mixture of equal parts vinegar and water.

SHELLAC AND VARNISH.

A. A. White & Co., 62 Portland St., Boston. Best white shellac. 40c. a pt. Zanzibar Hard Gum Varnish. 50c. a pt.; \$3.50 a gal.

INKS.

David's White Letterine for lettering books, 10c. a bottle. Higgin's American India Ink, 25c. a bottle. Bissell's White Showcard Ink, 15c. a bottle. Fairbanks & Co., 15 Franklin St., Boston.

PENS.

Ball pointer pens, No. 516 F. 10c. a doz. Fairbanks & Co. or Samuel Ward & Co.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

A course in Library Work with Children will be given at Simmons College in connection with the regular Summer library class. The course will begin on July 8th and continue for three weeks, and will be under the direction of Mrs. Mary Root, Children's Librarian of the Providence Public Library. The course will cover the general questions of the administration of a children's room and the appraisal of children's literature, and will be open to librarians holding appointments and to kindergarten teachers. Tuition will be fifteen dollars. As ten students must be assured for the class, early application should be made to Miss Mary E. Robbins, Chairman of the Library Faculty of Simmons College, Boston.

LIST OF MEMBERS

The May number of the Bulletin will contain a revised list of members of the Club. Members whose addresses are not correct on the present mailing list should send the correct address to the Secretary at once. According to the Constitution of the Club, the names of members whose dues are unpaid for two years will not appear in this list.

Library workers, who are not members, are urged to co-operate with their fellow librarians by joining the Club and thereby help the cause, particularly of the smaller libraries. The names of those who join before April 19th will appear in the revised list of members. The dues are an admission fee of fifty (50) cents and an annual assessment of fifty (50) cents, payable to the Treasurer, Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1912-1913

President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, Public Library,
Newton.

Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Public Library,
Hudson.

Ex-President: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Public Library, Wor-
cester.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Miss Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Laila A. McNeil, Public Library, Brookline.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. O. C. Davis, Waltham.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline.

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State Library School
Urbana.

LIST OF CLUB MEMBERS, PAGES 68-82

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 3

MAY, 1913

No. 3

WILLIAMS COLLEGE MEETING

Thursday-Saturday, May 22-24, 1913

PROGRAM

THURSDAY

7.45 P.M. ORGAN RECITAL.

MR. SUMNER SALTER, Director of Music, Williams College.

8.15 P.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT HARRY A. GARFIELD, of Williams College.

8.30 P.M. THE RELATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

MR. JOHN A. LOWE, Librarian, Williams College.

9.00 P.M. ARTEMUS WARD.

MR. CARROLL LEWIS MAXCY, Professor of Rhetoric, Williams College.

FRIDAY

- 10.30 A.M. WHAT THE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR OUR FOREIGN-BORN.
MR. JOHN FOSTER CARR, Author of "Guide to the United States for Immigrants."
- 11.00 A.M. WHAT THE FOREIGNER HAD DONE FOR ONE LIBRARY.
MISS J. MAUD CAMPBELL.
- 11.30 A.M. THE BUSINESS OF BOOK-SELLING.
MR. WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Boston.
- 12.00 M. REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.
REPORT FROM THE M. L. C. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.
OTHER BUSINESS.
- 2.00 P.M. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB.
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.
- 2.15 P.M. CO-OPERATION IN LIBRARY WORK.
MR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, Librarian, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield.
- 2.45 P.M. ILLUSTRATED TALK ON STORY TELLING.
MISS MAFRED N. RICE, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield.
- 3.30 P.M. ROLL CALL OF LIBRARIES. NEW IDEAS:
Two Minute Responses: "THE MOST INTERESTING THING DONE IN OUR LIBRARY THE PAST YEAR."
Conducted by MR. CHARLES R. GREEN, Librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- 5.00-6.00 P.M. RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. GARFIELD.
- 8.00 P.M. THE EDUCATED MAN.
REV. PHILIP S. MOXOM, D.D., Springfield, Mass.

SATURDAY

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION CONFERENCE

- 10.30 A.M. LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, AND THE FIELD AGENT.
MISS ZAIDEE BROWN, Agent of the Commission.
- 11.00 A.M. ROUND-TABLE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Conducted by Miss Brown.
- 11.30 A.M. BOOK MENDING DEMONSTRATION.
MISS RUBY TILLINGHAST.

NOTES

The meetings Thursday evening and Friday morning will be in charge of the Massachusetts Library Club. The meetings Friday afternoon and evening will be in charge of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The meetings will be held Thursday in Grace Hall, Friday in Jesup Hall, and Saturday in the auditorium of the Thompson Biological Laboratory. The two business meetings Friday at 2.00 P.M. will be held in small rooms adjoining Jesup Hall. The Commission Conference is arranged with special reference to the needs of the smaller libraries. All interested in library work in Massachusetts and adjoining states are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

President and Mrs. Garfield will be "at home" from 5 to 6 o'clock Friday afternoon to those attending the meetings, and they extend a cordial invitation to all to be present.

Miss Lucy F. Curtis, librarian of the Williamstown Public Library will keep her library open all the time of the meetings, and she invites visiting librarians to drop in to rest and have a cup of tea.

Mr. John A. Lowe, librarian of the Williams College Library, has charge of all local arrangements and he should be consulted on all matters relating to trains and excursions.

The hotel headquarters will be the Greylock Hotel. Mr. Henry N. Teague, the manager, has made special rates for the library party and has promised to do everything to make his guests comfortable and give them a good time. Among other things he has arranged a dance for Friday night after the meeting. The hotel is steam heated and open fires will be lighted. The rate for one in a room, American plan, will be \$2.50 a day without bath, and \$3.00 with bath. For the period, including dinner Thursday night through breakfast Saturday, the rate will be \$4.00 without bath, and \$5.00 with bath. Those who notified the Secretary that they wanted hotel accommodations will be assigned rooms without bath. Those who did not notify him, and those who want a room with bath or want a roommate, should write Mr. Teague. Price for single meals will be one dollar. Greylock Hotel is at the corner of Main and South St., five minutes' walk from the cars. Public "bus" to the hotel, fare 25c. Restaurants for light lunch may be found on Spring St.

A special car for the library party will be attached to the train from the North Station, Boston, over the Fitchburg road, leaving Thursday at 1.00 P.M. and reaching Williamstown at 5.38 P.M. Train leaves Springfield at 2.45 P.M. to connect with this train at Greenfield. Trains from Williamstown will leave at 9.32, 11.21 A.M.; 2.11, 3.49, 4.55 P.M., and reach Boston at 3.00, 3.55, 6.55, 8.55, 10.25 P.M. Fare, Boston to Williamstown, is \$3.87; no reduced rates. The cheapest way is to use mileage tickets; distance 148 miles.

All who can are urged to stay the whole period and get out of the meeting as much profit, rest, and enjoyment as possible. The attractions of Williamstown and the surrounding country are many. The Dartmouth and Williams baseball game will be held Saturday afternoon. For excursions Saturday the following are suggested.

Williamstown to Bennington, Vt. by trolley. Fine scenery; time 45 minutes each way; cost 30c. Bennington has a splendid battle monument.

Mt. Greylock. Take cars at 8.30 or 9.00 A.M. to North Adams, Adams, and the end of the Cheshire trail, fare 15c; walk up the trail

four miles over state roads and paths, get luncheon at the summit, walk down and be in North Adams in time for the 4.00 P.M. Boston train. For those who wish to ride arrangements can be made for "drags" in North Adams or Adams.

Trip over the Hoosacs. This is especially fine. Take trolley to North Adams and Adams in the morning, visit the libraries there; have luncheon at North Adams; take "drags" at 2.00 P.M. at the North Adams station over the Hoosacs to the Hoosac Tunnel Station; take train there at 5.28 P.M., arriving in Boston at 10.25 P.M. Those who wish to take the Mt. Greylock and Hoosacs trips should write Mr. Lowe.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Mr. Lowe writes as follows: "Williams College is pleasantly located in a charming valley 'neath the shadow of Greylock, the loftiest mountain in the Commonwealth. The natural beauty is enhanced by the grounds and buildings of the College. Founded in 1793, its equipment has grown until today the campus presents twenty-five buildings, valued at nearly two million dollars. Added to these, thirteen fraternity houses contribute attractive property amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The Presidents of Williams have been well known men. Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, the second president, became the famous preacher of "fire and brimstone" of Park Street Church in Boston. Dr. Mark Hopkins (Williams 1824), president from 1836 to 1872, was a leading educator in his generation. Dr. Franklin Carter (Williams 1862) 1881-1901, greatly increased the material equipment of the College. Dr. Harry A. Garfield (Williams 1885) is prominent today in collegiate circles.

Among others one might mention for distinguished alumni: William Cullen Bryant, 1813; David Dudley Field, 1825; William Dwight Whitney, 1845; John Bascom, 1849; James Abram Garfield, 1856; Henry Mills Alden, 1857; Samuel Hubbard Scudder, 1857; Washington Gladden, 1859; Samuel Chapman Armstrong, 1862; Granville Stanley Hall, 1867; Hamilton Wright Mabie, 1867; Francis

Lynde Stetson, 1867; James Hume Canfield, 1868; Henry Judson Pratt, 1870; Charles Cuthbert Hall, 1872; Bliss Perry, 1881; Henry Lefavour, 1883; James Rudolph Garfield, 1885.

The library of Williams College demonstrates the uses of a reference and a circulating collection. Developed from a few hundred books chiefly of a religious nature in 1793, it has today over seventy-four thousand volumes. It possesses a special collection of early editions of Phaedrus. It is rich in complete files of periodical literature, in federal documents, and in books relating to government, history, and economics. While the collection is scattered about the campus in order that the books may be used in close connection with teaching, the most important buildings are Lawrence Hall, the main building, Goodrich Hall Reference Room, where books are reserved for courses on English, Greek, Latin, German, Philosophy, and the Romance Languages, and Griffin Hall Reading Room, used in connection with the courses on Government, History and Economics.

The Thompson Memorial Chapel, built in 1904 at a cost of half a million dollars, is by many considered the finest building of its kind in the country. Grace Hall, dedicated in June 1912, rivals the chapel in beauty and perfection of construction. Much of the detail of its interior carved oak finish and the arrangement of the building is like that of the Senate House at Cambridge University. The builders of the great organ in this building, with its 4680 pipes, 88 stops, 83 mechanical movements, echo organ and chime of bells, believe it to be the last word in their art. The Edward Clark Hall contains a most instructive collection of geological specimens artistically arranged. The President's house, built in the late eighteenth century, is a splendid New England colonial mansion, a fitting setting for the cordial hospitality shown with graceous simplicity to those who may be guests beneath its roof-tree.

The Williamstown Public Library, near the college campus, will be of interest to librarians of small libraries in rural communities. The North Adams Public Library and the Adams Public Library are well worth visiting. They may be reached in half an hour and an hour respectively by trolley cars.

The charm of the country and the mountains make a strong appeal to all the visitors of Williamstown. Bryant, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Emerson have sung of its spell, but a tramp among the hills, or a quiet ramble under the college elms over the soft green grass will do more than their bits of verse to quiet tired nerves and put new incentive and inspiration into jaded spirits."

EUROPEAN TOUR, 1914

Plans for a European tour arranged for librarians have been presented to the Executive Committee of the Club. The following letter outlines these plans. Those who might wish to make the tour should communicate with the President of the Club.

Bureau of University Travel, Boston, Mass.

April 1st, 1913

Mr. Charles F. Belden, President,
Massachusetts Library Club.

My dear Mr. Belden:

Referring to my letters to you I submit herewith a plan for a tour of Europe during the summer of 1914 for the members of your Club and their invited guests, together with such persons as are interested as archivists and in library work.

The purpose of the tour is to bring such people in touch with the best things of greatest interest pertaining to their chosen profession with appropriate allowance for recreation and the usual sight-seeing in Europe. The itinerary determined upon to be the one approved by your Executive Committee or such committee as may be appointed to approve such itinerary, together with price of tour from the United States through Europe and back to the United States. I submit herewith a combination of three tours subject to your consideration, which may be revised to best suit conditions. We will assume entire charge of management of all travel details in connection with the proposed tour. It is, of course, understood that the name of every person participating in this tour shall first have the approval of your Committee.

All that is necessary for us to proceed will be to have a letter from you appointing us your travel representatives for the proposed conduct of a tour to conform to such itinerary and at such price to be determined upon before any action is taken to secure members to participate in that tour. I shall be very glad to appear before your Executive Committee or any especially appointed committee to go over the plans in detail, and shall want to make all arrangements to your entire satisfaction.

It is entirely satisfactory to us that our name should not appear in any way in connection with the undertaking, if you so desire, as we have no desire to attach any publicity to our name or work through any organization as a medium.

Anticipating your further wishes with much interest, I am

Very truly,

Albert R. Green,
Associate Manager.

TOUR A.—\$585.00. June 20–Sept. 5. The Azores, Algiers, Naples, Greece, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Italian Lakes, Switzerland, Heidelberg, The Rhine, Cologne, Paris, London, Oxford, Stratford, Warwick, Kenilworth, Liverpool.

TOUR B.—\$515.00. June 27–Sept. 5. Same as tour A omitting Greece.

TOUR C.—\$475.00. June 27–Aug. 31. Same as tour B with shorter stay in London and omitting the Shakespeare country.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Summer Courses in Library Science

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

MARY ESTHER ROBBINS (*Assistant Professor of Library Science*),
Director.

ISABELLA MITCHELL COOPER, B.L.S., A.M. (*Instructor in Reference*), Instructor.

GRACE HILL, Ph.B., B.L.S. (*Instructor in Library Science*),
Instructor.

MARY ELIZABETH STAFFORD ROOT (*Children's Librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library*), Instructor.

OLIVE FRENCH, S.B., Assistant.

LECTURERS

ZAIDEE BROWN, A.B., B.L.S., Agent, Massachusetts Free Public
Library Commission.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, of the W. B. Clarke Co.

FRANCES RATHBONE COE, Organizer, Somerville Public Library.

DR. GEORGE E. WIRE, Librarian, Worcester County Law Library.

Classes for the study of library methods meet at the College from July 8 to August 16. The work is planned to be especially helpful to women who hold positions in the smaller libraries and who are unable to undertake longer courses of study. The aim is to make a programme that shall be as practical and suggestive as possible. The classes are held from nine until three o'clock on week days except Saturday. These classes are so arranged that the different courses may be taken separately. In addition to the regular instruction, lectures on various topics are given from time to time by librarians and other specialists. The books and equipment belonging to the Department of Library Science are utilized so far as they are needed. The class-room instruction is supplemented by visits to some of the notable libraries of varying type in the neighborhood of Boston.

In order to complete the following programme satisfactorily in so short a time, the student must not only be impelled by a serious purpose, but she must already have some knowledge of the problems which the librarian is obliged to meet. The classes are therefore open only to women actually holding library appointments, and to candidates for admission to the advanced programmes in the Departments of Library Science and Secretarial Studies. Applicants must present a preparatory training at least equivalent to that ordinarily offered by a full high-school course. A certificate is given to those students who successfully complete the programme and pass an examination at the end.

The fee for the general programme is twenty dollars; for each individual course in this programme, five dollars. There is a slight additional expense for materials and for the purchase or rental of textbooks. The fee is payable on the opening day of the course. Applications should be made before June 15, to Miss Mary E. Robins, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL PROGRAMME

Dictionary Cataloguing. The student is trained to catalogue the various classes of books found in a general library. Special attention is given to the principles of alphabeting and to library handwriting.

Decimal or Expansive Classification, including Shelf Listing.

Library Economy. This course includes, among other subjects, the selection and ordering of books, binding, inter-library loans, and work with special classes of readers.

Reference Work. The course is designed to show the student how to use reference books, and how to estimate their value. Many of the best known works of reference are rapidly compared, and tested by actual search for information on definite points. The subject of government documents is also considered.

SPECIAL COURSE

Work with Children. This course deals with the problems connected with the administration of the children's department in a library, and with the co-operative work possible between libraries and schools. Part of the time is given to the appraisal of books written for children, and to the examination of printed lists of books for children. As this work is given during the three weeks from July 8th to 26th it will be possible for a student to take it in conjunction with one of the courses that come in the latter part of the general programme. This course is open to kindergarten and primary teachers. The fee for this course is \$15.00.

Board may be procured in Boston and its suburbs for seven dollars a week and upward. The College will furnish to students in need of a place of residence a list of approved addresses.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE EXTENSION SERVICE

Summer School of Agriculture and Country Life

JULY 1 TO AUGUST 2, 1913

More than thirty courses in agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, botany, entomology, education, economics, sociology, home economics, nature subjects, practical arts, etc.

Boys' Camp—July 16 to 23.

School for Rural Social Workers—July 16 to 29.

Conference for Rural Community Leaders—July 29 to August 2.
Expenses low. Delightful surroundings.

Bulletin describing the School can be had by addressing

WILLIAM D. HURD, Director

Amherst, Mass.

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL LIBRARY CLUBS

On January 29, 1913, the Berkshire Library Club held its third annual meeting at the Ramsdell Public Library, Housatonic. Miss Anna L. White, of Lenox, was elected President and Miss Lydia A. Fuller, of Housatonic, Secretary. Mrs. F. C. Tobey, of West Stockbridge, gave an interesting and helpful address on "The library for the public" which was followed by questions and remarks. The February meeting was held in the Dalton Public Library, February 21. The talk of the morning was by Miss Ida F. Farrar, of the Springfield Public Library, on "What it means to be a librarian". Mr. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, was present and took an active part in the discussion which followed. On March 14, the Club met at the North Adams Public Library and Miss Ashley, of Greenfield, gave an address on "What is cataloguing". After a short time for discussion the meeting adjourned and all present attended the Child Welfare exhibit being held in a hall near by.

LYDIA A. FULLER, Secretary.

The spring meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held in Bridgewater, March 27, 1913. Mr. W. D. Jackson gave the address of welcome. Mr. W. W. Bryant outlined the work undertaken by the Committee on Co-operation to be accomplished by means of local secretaries, and made a plea for attendance of librarians and trustees at club meetings. Mr. A. C. Boyden, Principal of the Bridgewater State Normal School, spoke on "The library as an educational aid". Miss Lucy B. Crain, Librarian of the West Somerville Branch, conducted the Round Table, the subject for discussion being "The work of the library with the schools and younger readers". In the afternoon, Mr. Joshua Crane, of the Taunton Library, gave a "Review of some recent books", and Mr. Robert K. Shaw, of the Worcester Library, read a paper on "The library appropriation and the preparation of a budget".

NELLIE THOMAS, Secretary.

The annual midwinter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Northampton, February 13. About one hundred members were present. The morning session at the Forbes Library was opened with a discussion of "The best books of the year for small libraries". This discussion was based on a list compiled by the Club and printed in the *Springfield Republican* of which reprints had been made and distributed. Prof. Herbert Vaughn Abbott, of Smith College, then delivered a scholarly address on "Lafcadio Hearn", which closed the morning session. After luncheon and a visit to the Hillyer Art Gallery and other Smith College buildings, the members met at the Smith College Library and listened to an inspiring talk on the "High note in Tennyson" given by Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson. This was followed by an organ recital in John M. Green Hall, Smith College.

ALICE K. MOORE, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library clubs in Massachusetts will hold meetings probably as follows:

Southern Worcester Library Club, June 3, at Medway.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Notes from the Office

WORK WITH THE SCHOOLS. The Commission has been recently increasing interest in the co-operation between the library and the school by corresponding with the school superintendents in all towns under the million dollars valuation where there were no school deposits, suggesting the desirability of such deposits and asking the co-operation of the teachers and superintendents. The response has been most cordial and as a result a selection of children's books has been offered to the libraries on condition that school deposits be started. The boards of trustees have willingly accepted this proposition.

AID TO FOREIGNERS. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide an agent to give counsel and advice to librarians seeking aid in work with foreigners. It is hoped that such an agent may interest trustees in the importance of providing suitable books for our aliens, assist in book selection, informally address foreign societies on the opportunities the libraries offer, and in various ways help to make better citizens of the many foreigners in our state. This bill has been favorably reported and it is hoped that it will be passed.

CONFERENCE AT AMHERST. In connection with the Conference of Rural Community Leaders at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 29th to August 2nd, one day will be devoted to a Library Conference conducted by the Commission and the subject of "Library Extension in Rural Communities" will be considered at a general meeting of the conference, the dates to be announced later. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, as it is desired to make the program as helpful as possible to librarians of small libraries.

LIBRARIES CATALOGUED. The books of the Clarksburg library have been catalogued and distributed among the three branches. Several gifts have been received and the library is now in splendid working order. At Colrain, Palmer and Hingham the catalogues have been revised. At Woods Hole the library was catalogued before moving into their new building, and at Hull the library has recently been catalogued preparatory to moving into the John Boyle O'Reilly house which is being re-modelled for library purposes. At Dighton the library is in process of re-cataloguing.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

List of Members May 1913

This list is correct to date so far as known. Please report changes or additions to the Secretary.

Abbreviations: L, Library; Ln, Librarian; F, Free; P, Public.

The Treasurer will enroll any library worker on receipt of the admission fee of 50 cents, and the first of the annual dues of 50 cents. A member may become a life member on payment of full dues of \$10.00.

Abbot, Etheldred, Asst. Ln., P. L. Brookline.

Adams, Edward B., Social Law L., Boston.

Agassiz, Mrs. Mabel Simpkins (Mrs. George R. Agassiz), 239 Marlborough St., Boston. Life member.

Alden, Alice M., P. L., Middleborough.

Allen, Carrie S., Asst. in charge of Children's Room, P. L., Milton.

Allen, Mrs. Martha M., Trustee, P. L., Walpole.

Andrews, Clement W., Ln., The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. Life member.

Anthony, Irene B., Asst., P. L., Fall River.

Arnold, Mrs. Ellen M., Ln., P. L., Ashland.

Ashley, Grace, Ln.'s Secretary, P. L., Newark, N. J.

Babcock, Florence K., Asst. Congregational L., Boston.

Babcock, Josephine M., Custodian, East Milton R. R., P. L., Milton.

Bachelder, Martha, Asst., P. L., Malden.

Baker, Edith M., Asst., Clark University L., Worcester.

Baker, Ernest J., Trustee, P. L., Westwood.

Baker, J. Herbert, Trustee, P. L., Medfield.

Ballard, Harlan H., Ln. and Curator, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield.

Bancroft, Anna M., Trustee, Bancroft Memorial L., Hopedale. Member Massachusetts L. Commission. Life member.

Barker, Anna W., Ln., F. L., Wellesley.

Barnum, Mabel F., Ln., Boston University L., Boston.

Bartlett, Lucia R., Trustee, F. P. L., Webster.

Barton, Edmnd M., Ln. Emeritus, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. Life member.

Barton, Margaret S., Asst., Dorchester Branch, P. L., Boston.

Baston, Nettie E., Reference Ln., Robbins L., Arlington.

Battles, William E., Trustee, Frederick E. Parlin Memorial L., Everett.

Baxter, Charles N., Ln., James Blackstone Memorial L., Branford, Conn. Life member.

- Belden, Charles F. D., Ln. State Library and Chairman Mass. L. Commission, Boston. Life member.
- Bell, Helen M., Custodian, Roxbury Branch, P. L., Boston.
- Bell, Madelene, Asst., Children's Dept., F. P. L., Worcester.
- Benjamin, Hazel M., Asst., City L. Asso'n, Springfield.
- Bennett, Harriett P., Asst. Ref. Ln., P. L., Fall River.
- Bierstadt, Oscar A., Custodian of Bates Hall, P. L., Boston.
- Bigelow, Dr. Robert P., Ln., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
- Birtwell, Frances M., First Asst. Cat. Dept., Harvard Law School L., Cambridge.
- Blaisdell, Frank C., Chief of Issue Dept., P. L., Boston.
- Blake, Ethelwyn, Asst. Ln., Town L., Milford.
- Blakely, Bertha E., Ln., Mt. Holyoke College L., South Hadley.
- Blanchard, Grace, Ln., P. L., Concord, N. H.
- Blood, Emma F., Ln., F. P. L., Groton.
- Blunt, Florence T., Ref. Ln., P. L., Haverhill.
- Bolton, Charles K., Ln., Boston Athenaeum; Assoc. Professor L. Science, Simmons College.
- Bond, Mrs. Sarah A. C., Cataloguer, care Library Bureau, Boston.
- Bottomley, Lillie, Ln., Talbot L., North Billerica.
- Bowne, Jacob T., Ln., International Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield.
- Brackett, Marian W., Asst., West End Branch, P. L., Boston.
- Brett, Clara A., Asst. Ln., P. L., Brockton.
- Brigham, Clarence S., Ln., American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.
- Brigham, Herbert O., Ln., State Library, Providence, R. I.
- Brookings, Mabel, Asst., P. L., Winchester.
- Brown, Bertha L., Ln., P. L., Reading.
- Brown, Edna A., Ln., Memorial Hall L., Andover.
- Brown, Mary E., Ln., West Branch P. L., New Bedford.
- Brown, Zaidee, Organizer, Mass. L. Commission, State L., Boston.
- Browne, Nina E., 44 Pickney St., Boston.
- Bryant, Flora A., Trustee, P. L., Winchendon.
- Buck, Francena E., Ln., Fay L., Southborough.
- Bucknam, Emily, Cataloguer, Robbins L., Arlington.
- Bunce, Mary P., Ln., J. V. Fletcher L., Westford.
- Bunker, Mabel E., Reference and Art Ln., P. L., Somerville.
- Burnham, M. Alice, Ln., P. L., Stoughton.
- Burrage, Edith M., Asst. Ln., Smith College L., Northampton.
- Bushby, Fred W., Trustee, Peabody Inst. L., Peabody.
- Cape Cod Library Club, Mrs. Florence E. O'Neil, Treasurer, Chatham.

- Carney, Frank, Asst. in charge of Shelf Dept., Harvard College L., Cambridge.
- Carroll, Frances M., Ref. Ln., Eben Dale Sutton L., Peabody.
- Carter, Morris, Ln., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
- Chandler, Alice G., Advisory Ln. and Trustee, Town L., Lancaster. Life member.
- Chapin, Lydia J., Ln., P. L., Lincoln.
- Charles, Mary L., Trustee, P. L., Melrose.
- Chase, Alice W., Cataloguer, Harvard Law L., Cambridge.
- Chase, Frank H., Custodian, Special Libraries, P. L., Boston.
- Chase, Frederick A., Ln., City L., Lowell.
- Chase, Nellie L., Children's Ln., City L. Asso'n, Springfield.
- Chevalier, Samuel A., Chief of Catalogue and Shelf Dept., P. L., Boston.
- Child, Marian E., Trustee, P. L., Walpole.
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- Clark, Bernice, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
- Clark, Mrs. E. R., Ln., Adams L., Chelmsford.
- Clark, Mary E., Children's Ln., P. L., Medford.
- Clark, Mary W., Ln., Nantasket L., North Cohasset.
- Clark, William E., Trustee, P. L., Sharon.
- Clarke, George K., Trustee, F. P. L., Needham.
- Clement, Caroline B., Asst., City L., Manchester, N. H.
- Clement, Ruth E., First Asst., P. L., Chelsea.
- Cloues, William J., Asst. Ln., Hills L., Newton Theological Inst., Newton Centre.
- Cobb, Edith H., Asst., P. L., New Bedford.
- Coe, Mrs. Frances R. (Mrs. Reginald H. Coe), Instructor in Library Science, Simmons College, Boston.
- Coit, Robert, Trustee, P. L., Winchester.
- Cole, Rev. William R., Director, Paul Pratt Memorial L., Cohasset.
- Collier, Sarah B., Ln., Paul Pratt Memorial L., Cohasset.
- Collins, Angela W., Ln., P. L., Rockland.
- Collins, Elsie, Ln., P. L., Acushnet.
- Conant, Mrs. Martha J., Trustee, P. L., Shirley.
- Coolidge, Elsie W., Cataloguer, P. L., Boston.
- Coolidge, J. Randolph, Jr., Trustee, Boston Athenaeum, Boston.
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 University, Cambridge.
 Kinsman, Carrie H., Cataloguer, P. L., Salem.
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 Learned, Mabel F., Hudson.
 Lee, Helen G., Ln., Beebe Town L., Wakefield.
 Leonard, Grace F., Ln., Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I.
 Leonard, Katharine P., Ln., Cambridge Social Union, Cambridge.
 Lewis, George L., Westfield Athenaeum, Westfield.

- Lindsey, Eliza, Ref. Ln., P. L., Fall River.
- Little, George T., Ln., Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me. Life Member.
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- Lockwood, John S., 43 Federal St., Boston.
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- Luard, Lucy D., Asst., P. L., Milton.
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- Lynde, Sarah A., Assoc. Ln. and Trustee, P. L., Stoneham.
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- McIntire, Elizabeth H., Asst., P. L., Salem.
- Mackay, Anna C., Ln., Association L., North Chelmsford.
- McLauthlen, Mrs. Jennie F., Ln., F. C. Adams P. L., Kingston.
- McNeil, Laila A., Ln., Egbert Starr L., Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.
- Macurdy, Theodosia E., Chief of Ordering Dept., P. L., Boston.
- Maine, Mrs. Mary B., Ln., P. L., Ipswich.
- Makechnie, Mabel, Asst., P. L., Malden.
- Manzer, Mrs. Sylvia M., Ln., P. L., Winchendon.
- Masters, Lydia W., Asst., P. L., Watertown.
- Matthews, Harriet L., Ln., P. L., Lynn.
- Maxfield, Minerva F., Ln.'s Secretary, P. L., New Bedford.
- Mayhew, Esther M., Cataloguer, P. L., Somerville.
- Medlicott, Mary, Ref. Ln., City L. Asso'n, Springfield.
- Merrill, Bertha H., Book Buyer and Cataloguer for P. L. of Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., 12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.
- Merrill, E. Carolyn, Catalogue Dept., P. L., Boston.
- Merrill, Ella F., Children's Ln., P. L., Malden.
- Merrill, Louise, Asst., State L., Boston.
- Minton, Mary J., Custodian, South Branch, P. L., Boston.
- Monk, Helen M., Asst., P. L., Medford.
- Morison, Mary, Com. on Libraries, Woman's Education Assoc., Peterborough, N. H.
- Morison, Rev. Robert S., Ln. Emeritus, Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge.
- Morse, Alice W., Ln., P. L., Edgewood, R. I.
- Morse, Carrie L., Custodian, West Roxbury Branch, P. L., Boston.

- Morse, Lilla N., Asst., P. L., Brookline.
 Morse, Maud M., Asst., P. L., Boston.
 Morton, Mrs. Julia W., Ln., Cobb L., Bryantville.
 Morton, Mabel E., Asst., P. L., Medford.
 Moulton, John G., Ln., P. L., Haverhill.
 Muldoon, Katharine F. Custodian, Allston R. R., P. L., Boston.
 Munroe, Emma F., Woman's Education Assoc., Cambridge.
 Murdoch, John, First Asst. Catalogue Dept., P. L., Boston.
 Murray, Katherine M., Asst. Children's Dept., P. L., Worcester.
 Murray, Margaret E., Ln., Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston.
 Myers, Alice M., Asst. Ln., City L., Lowell.
 Newton, Elizabeth J., Ln., Robbins L., Arlington.
 Nichols, Edward, Trustee, P. L., Cohasset.
 Nichols, Marion W., Cataloguer, Essex Inst. L., Salem.
 Nickless, Mrs. Mary M., Trustee, P. L., Shirley.
 Noyes, Sara E., Asst., State L., Boston.
 Nutting, George E., Ln., P. L., Fitchburg.
 Osborn, Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Lyman P. Osborn), Ln., Peabody Historical Society, Peabody.
 Osborn, Lyman P., Ln., Peabody Inst. L., Peabody.
 Osborne, Florence M., Cataloguer, P. L., Lynn.
 Osborne, Lucy E., Asst. Ln., P. L., Whitman.
 Packard, Mary F., Asst. Ln., P. L., Lawrence.
 Paige, Fannie S., Billerica.
 Parker, Julia P., Asst. in Children's Dept., P. L., Brookline.
 Parmenter, James P., Trustee, Robbins L., Arlington.
 Partridge, Mira R., Ln., Morse Inst. Natick.
 Patch, Mrs. Emilie D., Ln., Peabody Inst. L., Danvers.
 Pennock, Maude M., Ln., P. L., Weston.
 Perkins, Mrs. F. W., 89 Webb St., Salem.
 Perkins, May W., Ln., P. L., Nahant.
 Perry, Ada M., Ln., Richards Memorial L., North Attleboro.
 Phelps, Ida J., Ln. P. L., Walpole.
 Phillips, Louis A., Legislative Ref. Asst., State L. Boston.
 Phipps, Mrs. Emeline (Mrs. Martin Phipps), Trustee, P. L., Hopkinton.
 Pillsbury, Mary M., Ln., General Theological L., Boston.
 Pingree, David, Trustee, P. L., Salem. Life Member.
 Pollock, Mary H., Asst., P. L., Salem.
 Pond, Elizabeth M., Ln., Stevens Memorial L., North Andover.
 Pond, Nancy M., Curator, Art L., Wellesley College, Wellesley.
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 Potter, Mary E., Ln., P. L., Northboro.

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 Putnam, Elizabeth G., Asst., P. L., Waltham.
 Putnam, Mary E., Trustee, P. L., Hopkinton.

Quimby, Cora A., Ln., P. L., Winchester.

Rabardy, Etta L., Asst., Boston Athenaeum, Boston.
 Rankin, George W., Ln., P. L., Fall River.
 Ray, Richard, Jr., Ln., Y. M. C. Union, Boston.
 Rayne, Josephine E., Asst., N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Soc., Boston.
 Read, Carrie E., Ln., Town L., Barre.
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VOL. 3

JULY, 1913

No. 4

ANNUAL MEETING, WILLIAMSTOWN

REPORT BY MISS LAILA A. MCNEIL, RECORDER

The eighty-first meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at Williams College, Thursday to Saturday, May 22 to 24, 1913, in connection with the meetings of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Free Public Library Commission held a conference at this time also. The meetings were held in Grace Hall, Jesup Hall, and the auditorium of the Thompson Biological Laboratory.

The first session opened with an organ recital by Mr. Sumner Salter, director of music at Williams College. Two addresses of welcome, given by President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College, and President Charles F. D. Belden, of the Massachusetts Library Club, were followed by a paper on "The relation of public libraries to college libraries," by Mr. John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College. Mr. Lowe outlined a broad policy for both types of libraries to pursue, somewhat in the following words:-

"If we take as education 'the gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race', the library holds a vital place in education. This scholarly aim is common both to the public and college library. The old tradition of a college library as a store house is breaking down, and its work is becoming one of extension. The college library is one of a private corporation, but it is coming to see that 'ownership is trusteeship' and colleges are anxious to pay the debt they owe the commonwealth. Why not have more active co-operation between college and public libraries? Let the college libraries supply all sorts of special and unusual books which would not be practical for the public library, and duplicate copies of books when they are not in reserve or needed for classroom work. Two important ways in which the public library can help an educational institution are in giving definite instruction to high school students in the use of library resources, and by inspiring scholarly methods and love of higher education and culture. This co-operative movement between public and college libraries will react upon the community only for good. By it a larger service will be rendered to the public."

Following the paper by Mr. Lowe, Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy, of the department of rhetoric of Williams College, gave his lecture on Artemus Ward, which was listened to with much interest. The humor of both the lecturer and his subject was a welcome divergence from the usual professional character of the papers given.

The first number on the program Friday morning was a very convincing address on "What the library can do for our foreign-born", by John Foster Carr, author of "Guide to the United States for immigrants". This paper is given in full beginning on page 94 of this Bulletin.

Mr. Carr was followed by Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Boston, formerly of the public library of Passaic, N. J., who spoke on "What the foreigner had done for one library". This paper is given in full beginning on page 100 of this Bulletin.

Following this address, Mr. Belden announced that Gov. Foss had just signed a bill providing for a state commission to take charge of this work with foreigners. Whereupon the Chair announced a

"committee on library problems with foreigners" with power to enlarge membership, a committee consisting of Miss J. Maud Campbell, Boston, chairman; Mrs. Mary B. Maine, Ipswich; Miss Elizabeth P. Sohler, Boston; Miss May Ashley, Greenfield; Mr. Herbert W. Fison, Malden; Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, Pawtucket, R. I.; and Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. William B. Clarke, a book-seller of Boston, was then introduced and gave an informal talk upon the business of book-selling. The whole tenor of his speech was to show the impossibility of a profit on the sale of new books to libraries.

Mr. Clarke said that from March 1912 through February 1913 he made a careful record of the cost and sale of every book, with the usual discount to libraries of 10% on net books and $33\frac{1}{2}\%$ on regular books, and found the result of the library business to be a possible gross profit of .207% against a 28% expense, but as $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ of these books were returned, it left a gross profit on library sales for that year of .159% against a 28% expense. Unsalable books increased this loss still more when sold upon the bargain counter.

The following report from the "committee on co-operation" was then read by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline; secretary of the committee:-

In the January Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Club was a brief report of the "committee on co-operation" between the various library clubs of Massachusetts and the Free Public Library Commission, showing the progress made by the committee up to that time. In this report an outline was given of a plan which this committee is still trying to formulate. Although the plan is still in its infancy, it may be worth while at this time to report progress, especially as the committee will welcome suggestions which may help in the carrying out of this scheme.

It is proposed to divide the libraries of the whole state of Massachusetts into small groups, each group having one library as a centre, whose librarian shall be a sort of local secretary for her group. It has been found necessary to vary the number of libraries in each group according to the exigencies of the case. Geographical peculi-

arities and especially transportation facilities have of necessity much to do with the grouping, as it seems desirable to make informal neighborhood meetings one of the results of the plan. Each member of our committee has been asked to divide a certain portion of the state and to obtain the consent of the local secretaries to serve. At this time most of the final reports have been received showing the division of all of central and western Massachusetts, and we hope very soon to complete our survey.

We propose to send a letter to each local secretary suggesting various ways in which the libraries in her group may be mutually helpful.

The following are some of the results which the committee hopes may follow from these informal organizations.

1. Mutual visiting among the libraries of a group, possibly occasional informal meetings to discuss some subject of common interest, and to stimulate interest in common ends.

2. Mutual assistance in solving difficult library problems. Especially would the smaller libraries of a group look to a larger one for assistance in various ways. The larger library might even offer to give personal help, either through the librarian or an assistant in settling some difficult point. Should books be eventually included in the parcel post system the inter-library loan of books might prove more possible than under the present prohibitive rates.

3. Increased attendance at library meetings owing to the added interest of going with some library friend, or of surely meeting some library acquaintances at the meeting.

4. The local secretary, as suggested by Mr. Belden, could in some cases, serve to keep the Commission more in touch with the small libraries of her group, she could serve in a way as a voluntary visitor for the Commission.

The results to be desired are greater efficiency of the libraries concerned, but through the most informal and friendly of methods.

The committee will be glad of any help which you can give in developing a plan which we realize is still only a plan, but which seems to have great possibilities of usefulness.

Louisa M. Hooper, Secretary.

The following Resolutions on the death of Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, which occurred April 12, 1913, were read by Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston:-

The Massachusetts Library Club desires to express its sense of loss in the death of Clarence Walter Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, and to put on record its appreciation of his work and character as a librarian.

In the library of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where his first experience in library work was obtained, in the Harvard College Library, 1896-1899, as librarian of the Brockton Public Library, 1899-1904, and in the Cambridge Library where his services as librarian covered nine years, he made fast friends by his unflinching readiness to help those with whom he came in contact and by the courtesy and good-will with which he served them.

He was president of this Club in 1909, and left nothing undone to make the meetings for which he was responsible successful and helpful.

As secretary of the Cambridge Historical Society, 1910-1911, and as curator of its collections deposited in the Cambridge Public Library, 1907-1913, he gave the same conscientious care to every detail of the secretary's and curator's duties, taking a genuine pleasure and satisfaction in rendering public service.

The Harvard Library owes to him the classification of an important group of its collections--Italian, Spanish and Portuguese history and literature, with the literature of the minor Romance languages, Scandinavian history, literature and mythology, the history of the Ottoman Empire, and music, the last being the subject of which he had made a special study and in which he took great delight.

His service at the Brockton Public Library, extending over five years, is identified with a decided expansion of library activities in that city. An organized form of work with children, in separate quarters, an extension of the work with schools, the formation of travelling libraries, the use of printed cards issued by the Library of Congress, and regular exchanges of books with the branch reading

rooms were all forms of activity first adopted during his administration in Brockton.

He brought to the work, in addition to his enthusiasm a marked capacity for interesting people personally in the opportunities offered by the public library.

As librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, he showed a single-minded devotion to the library's interests, and made the most of the means at his disposal; he had the satisfaction of seeing one new branch library opened; he developed a serviceable co-operation between the library and the schools; he placed travelling collections at the local delivery stations and with private clubs; he gave frequent talks on the use of the library to classes and societies; and in every way and at all times he tried to bring the library into close touch with the people.

At the close of his last report, he was justified in saying that it had been his "constant aim and endeavor to serve the needs and fulfill the requests of all classes of readers, and to make the library popular in the best sense of the word."

With how much kindness, affability, and steady conscientiousness he succeeded in doing this, those who worked with him and who were helped by him know well.

William C. Lane,

Frank H. Whitmore,

Elizabeth P. Thurston.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Waltham, it was voted that these Resolutions be put on record and that a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Ayer.

A "finance committee" was appointed by the Chair, with power to enlarge membership, composed of Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., chairman, Miss Katharine P. Loring, Mrs. George R. Agassiz, Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Mr. Nathan D. Bill.

The morning session closed with the nomination of officers for 1913-1914, the nominating committee consisting of: Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Miss Alice Shepherd and Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston.

On motion of Mr. Dougherty, it was voted that the secretary be authorized to cast one ballot for the following names:-

President: Mr. Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee, Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North Adams.

Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy.

Ex-President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attleborough.

The Friday afternoon meeting was in charge of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The election of officers of the Berkshire Library Club was postponed until fall. The business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club resulted in the election of the following officers for the year 1913-1914.

President: Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mount Holyoke College Library.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Miss Lucy F. Curtis, Public Library, Williamstown.

Secretary: Miss Alice Moore, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Gilligan, Public Library, Holyoke.

Recorder: Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenaeum, spoke on "Co-operation in library work" and told of two interesting experiments which are being tried between the Athenaeum and libraries in Berkshire County.

1. The inter-library loan system. The trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum had decided to admit any town in the county to privilege of an inter-library loan card upon the payment of an annual fee of five dollars. Last fall the state commission offered to pay the annual fee for 1913 for any small library which desired the use of books. The offer was accepted by thirteen libraries. The Athenaeum is not pledged to lend more than two books at a time, recent fiction, or books which ought to be retained in the library.

2. A free circulating library of recent fiction. By the liberality of Miss Sohier a sum of money was furnished for the purchase of books for this plan. The libraries had the privilege of this library on payment of one dollar yearly and the postage of books to the next town on the list. One new book is sent to each library every two months from Pittsfield and this book, after making the rounds of the six libraries which accepted, is the property of the first library. Thus each library has the use of one new book every two months and also those that come from the library preceding it on the list.

Next on the program was Miss Mafred N. Rice, of Pittsfield, who told very interestingly the story of "King Renee's Daughter," illustrating story-telling work with children.

The roll call of libraries requesting two minute responses on "The most interesting thing done in our library the past year," which was conducted by Mr. Charles R. Green, brought out responses from six librarians.

Hopedale is enthusiastic over the success of the story hour, recently introduced, and the Cleveland idea of displaying new books for two weeks before allowing them to circulate.

Forbes Library, Northampton, has recently acquired a graphophone and records, which are in constant circulation. These were purchased for the schools and are accomplishing three desirable results: giving the children the opportunity of becoming familiar with the best music, of hearing the world's greatest artists, and teaching them to appreciate good music.

At Springfield, with the assistance of the reference librarians, an outline of library instruction was made and incorporated into the

English course. Test questions, which demand a good working knowledge of the library, were then given the pupils.

Uxbridge has been considering seriously methods to make its books more useful to the foreign population, especially the French. Books in this language are being advertised in newspapers, by printed slips, etc. Books have also been sent to district schools to be taken home to the parents.

Williamstown is adopting home book-binding. It is a great saving, for in a small library it takes a long time to collect books to send to the bindery where they are generally kept many weeks.

The most significant event in Worcester has been the laying of the corner-stones of three branch library buildings.

Mr. Fleischner of the Boston Public Library spoke a few words on the inter-library loan privilege. This library will lend to Massachusetts libraries books in foreign languages especially, but not books which might be needed by its own readers or recent books which the requesting library ought to be able to buy.

On motion of Mr. Ballard it was voted to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe and to Williams College for the use of its grounds and buildings and for the hospitable treatment received at their hands.

Following this meeting, President and Mrs. Garfield received the members of the club with most cordial hospitality in their fine old colonial house, an event which was to many the most delightful of the whole session.

The Friday evening session took place at the Greylock headquarters on account of the rain, at which Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave a deeply thoughtful address on "The educated man."

The convention closed Saturday morning with the conference of the Free Public Library Commission, in charge of Miss Brown, agent of the Commission. Miss Brown, in her usual interesting way, gave a practical talk on "Librarians, trustees, and the field agent," which was of special value to librarians of small libraries. This was followed by a book-mending demonstration by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of the Commission, and only those who were fortunate enough to be present can know how entertaining as well as instructive this subject was made.

WHAT THE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR OUR FOREIGN-BORN

BY JOHN FOSTER CARR

Fresh among my boyhood's memories - I am talking of the early eighties - there stand pictures of two librarians, one a grave but genial scholar of remarkable erudition, the head of a great library, the other a young lady whose duties in a town library made no serious inroads upon her favorite work of knitting. I do not pretend to say how far these two were, for their primitive time, prevailing types of librarians, but types, I believe, they were. To compass "all learning" was long the ideal of the library that the scholar-librarian followed. Now as it seems to me, with your new scientific organization, "all life" has become the library's province, and every library is doing new planning and new work for its conquest, developing greater educative force, greater attractive social power. And to the librarian's despair, with the coming of this new purpose, our life grows more and more complex, as it rapidly develops a new civilization.

The new duties, for instance, that immigration is putting upon the libraries vastly complicate the question of the library's development. It is a national problem that it is largely for you to meet, unquestionably the greatest educational problem yet unattempted in this country. How shall I state its size and significance to you?

Define first the problem from the point of numbers. It will be the marvel of the future that we have sometimes received a million immigrants a year and yet that for so many years we have done nothing for their systematic Americanization and education. The Director of the Census made the announcement last October that there were among us 3,612,700 foreign-born males of voting age who were not naturalized, a fact that carries a consequence of probably 7,000,000 men, women and children more or less out of touch with American ideals and American ideas. In your own Massachusetts, where your 1,059,245 foreign-born amount to very nearly one-third of your

total population, 264,475, or 58%, of your foreign-born white males of voting age are not naturalized. Of this million again, 141,541 are illiterates, 10 years of age and over. These large figures state impressively your local problem.

The school, the great assimilator of our foreign children, has, it must frankly be admitted, accomplished little for the adult foreign-born. It has found it difficult to refashion its educational method to the immediate necessity of the case. Neither books nor system nor seats have been well adapted to instruction of the immigrant. Altogether the handicap has been too serious a one to be surmounted by any but the most intelligent, persistent, and ambitious of our foreign-born.

The library has a far greater opportunity in this work than the school. For the Americanization of the adult foreign-born, in its own way, it can render the same service that the school does for the foreign-born child. Its aid is more inviting and less formal. It makes less strenuous demands upon the attention of a man who is often exceedingly tired after a long day's work. It welcomes the man who thinks himself too old for school. And it is open throughout the year, where the night school at the most is open only seven months of the year. It can furnish papers and books in his own language and thus provide a homely air. It gives him a sense of joint right and ownership with us in the best things of our country, and that without a suggestion of patronizing interest. Best of all, I think it can put the immigrant in effective touch with American democracy, American ideals, and so, better than any other agency, destroy the impression of merciless commercialism that so many of our immigrants in their colonies continually assert is the main characteristic of our civilization.

In Mount Vernon, N. Y., we are trying to work out a practical plan that will be useful in this new field of education, the education and Americanization of our immigrants. We mean to give them, first of all, a cordial welcome to the new land, to bring them in touch with the best and most helpful things in American life; and then to give them such education, civic and other, as they know they need,

and so often desire, and to help prepare them for citizenship. As a first step, with the active help of their leading men in Mount Vernon we have been giving a series of very simple lectures to the foreign-born in their own languages. These lectures have been based on the "Guide to the United States for the immigrant" and have been in Italian, Yiddish, Swedish and English. They have been given in the public school, and all necessary expenses have been paid by the Board of Education.

We have now taken up the second and more important part of our plan, the use of the library in the work. The difficulties are that foreign born working men and women either do not know of the library, or fear that they will be unwelcome. Once persuaded to enter, they need immediate personal attention. Index cards are impossible to them; the open shelf is often almost useless; they know little or nothing of the proper use of books. In short, they require much painstaking individual help from the librarian.

And this is what we have done. In March, one of these school meetings for Italians was adjourned at 9 o'clock, and became a personally conducted tour to the Public Library. The Verdi Club welcomed us there with "Santa Lucia", "Bella Napoli", and selections from Verdi and Mascagni on mandolin and guitar. And there was a first simple talk on libraries and their privileges. Our guests learned that the library, like the school, is the property of the public, and that full privilege of it belongs to every man and woman and reading child living in Mount Vernon. The different rooms of the library were explained, the few simple rules stated. The public promise was made: "The more you use the library, the more Italian books, papers and magazines we shall buy." The librarian made a special point of meeting personally as many as possible of the people, giving a social and friendly air to the place. Afterwards it was a pleasure to see them crowd around the desk asking for cards, when it was discovered that these could be had, and books with them, too, immediately, by any one who could give a name in the Mount Vernon directory of someone who would vouch for the applicant's honesty and good character. The evening closed with more music.

Not too much was attempted that first night. For the second library meeting the lecture was given in the auditorium of the library itself. The public invitation given was made general. Parents were particularly requested to bring their children, who, it was announced, would be entertained in the children's room by the assistant in charge of the children's department. This meeting was largely devoted to a lecture in Italian, and there was more pleasant and informal talk about the library itself and its privileges. The Verdi Club, as always, eagerly volunteered its services for entertainment. Selections, vocal as well as instrumental, were very successfully given; and an accomplished young actress recited Pascarella's grotesquely humorous "Discovery of America" to the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd.

Fulfilling our promise, a new list of Italian books has been purchased. This includes a few Italian classics not in the library, and a certain number of English, French and Russian novels in Italian translation, all world classics. A particular point was made of adding books that are either translations of famous American works, or books about the United States and American life.

A second list of books already approved and next to be ordered of similar character, including, besides a liberal supply of fiction, volumes of travel with a further sprinkling of American authors.

There has also been conditionally promised by a friend of the library a set of books already selected, devoted chiefly to works describing the new Italy and its aspirations, simple books of biography, science, mechanics, hygiene, with further additions of Italian classics.

The individual attention of the librarian is proving the biggest factor in the success of the work. She explains the mysteries of procedure from open shelf and selection of books to their registration and care. Beginning with the "Immigrant's guide," which she calls "the foundation on which the librarian must build" in this work, she helpfully learns what are the new member's needs and tastes. Here the "Guide" is of special service and becomes a useful interpreter between them, for it is accessible in English to the librarian, and can be read in his own Italian or Polish or Yiddish by the newcomer.

By gentle hint and open advice, through other books in his own language, he is given the chance of learning something of American life, its ideals and opportunities. He learns of "books that will serve not only for his amusement and pleasure, but for the best education of which he is capable, and so help him to earn more money and more fully enjoy life."

One question that has been taken up has been the abuse of books. It was found that many Italian working men who had had few advantages of education in their own country occasionally brought their books back either badly soiled, or torn. To provide a remedy for this in a friendly but effective way, making a direct appeal to the reader, the following notice in Italian, with its familiar, appealing "thou's," was prepared and is now being pasted on the covers of all Italian books in the library.

"Friend Reader!

This book is full of wise advice and useful information for thee. Treat it well as thou would'st a good friend. Do not rumple it. Do not soil it. Do not tear it. Think that after having been useful to thee, it must be of service to a great number of thy compatriots. To damage it, to tear it, to soil it, would give a bad impression of thee and prevent other Italians getting benefit from this book. Respect this volume for the good name and for the advantage of Italians!

This book must be returned to the Public Library of Mount Vernon, New York, within two weeks."

And for those who abuse books, the plan has been formed of showing when necessary, a copy of the "Immigrant's guide" that had been borrowed only once, and then returned to the library in so bad a condition that it could not be sent out again; comparing with this a copy of Dante that was printed in Venice in 1529, whose pages are as clean and in many cases almost as white, as when it left the press, nearly 400 years ago.

In these meetings it is intended for the future to have always some spoken English. At one of them, there was an Italian speech by an American. We are trying to cultivate intimate and friendly relations with our foreign-born friends, and to do this on so simple and

democratic a basis, that there can be no suspicion of a patronizing interest on our part.

It is noteworthy that success of these Italian meetings has been made possible by the very hearty co-operation of two Italians locally prominent, both contractors, the most important contractors of the town, and of the Italian Catholic priest.

The first book needed, and the first prepared was a guide, if you please, to American life, a kind of immigrant's Baedeker, telling the man those things that he knows he needs to know about our country: How to find work; How to travel in this strange land, where everything, they say, seems to be upside down; How to learn English; The claims of agriculture - the story of the 92 Italian colonies, of the 30,000 Jews on farms; The geography, climate, government of this country; How immigrants can become citizens; The laws they are liable to break innocently, and other laws; Health; Chapters on savings banks, on notaries and other abuses, and private advice. The "Guide" was prepared throughout with immigrant co-operation, with the help of those who know the life and language of the immigrant. The "Guide" has now been published in four languages especially adapting it in every detail to the men of different nationalities. Demands are now being made for similar books written in the same manner and style, for a United States history, for simple biographies, a simple book of civics, a simple book on learning English.

Supplements to the "Guide" have now been published for Massachusetts and there are hundreds of calls for the book in fifteen other languages. In the work we have had the co-operation of men of all religions, Catholic and Jew as heartily helpful as Protestant.

The most heartening success of all, next to our success with the immigrant, has been that with our own people. Newspapers all over the country talk of it as a "Guide to the immigrant for the American," a means, through understanding sympathy, of destroying the things that separate, working for broader democracy, a more generous human fellowship. The result of all this work by our friends is that people are beginning to see that it is more than a question of a book. It is an idea. For the propaganda we need the heart interest of men and women.

WHAT THE FOREIGNER HAD DONE FOR ONE LIBRARY

BY MISS J. MAUD CAMPBELL

My experience in working with foreigners has often led me to think that while we have been busy preaching in our favoured way about American ideals for the immigrant, etc., we have not thought enough about the good in the immigrants themselves and I am glad of an opportunity to testify to the broadened knowledge, the better appreciation of a number of literatures and a wider human sympathy for which I am indebted to the foreigners with whom I came in contact during my work in a public library.

There is little doubt that race prejudice is one of our present day evils, the unreasonable prejudice against immigrant people amounting almost to a belief that they are different and not entitled to the same treatment and consideration we accord to our own race, or as sanctioned by the Golden Rule. Why this should be, I do not know, unless it is that we fear most the things we do not understand and we feel there must be something peculiar about people who, in the spirit of the pioneers, blaze their way and settle among us, earning their living and leading an independent life; asking nothing, offering nothing and showing only a stern face, until we ask their assistance. This uncomplaining bravery is the stuff that heroes are made of, but the aloofness of heroes is sometimes trying to live with and we distrust what we do not understand. Where they exceed us in virtue is perhaps in their friendly kindness, their readiness not only to deny themselves, but to make sacrifices for one another and do it with such tact that the sting of accepting help is all taken away. What they lack in social usage and American habits of living is more than made up by their more trusting faith and perhaps a finer spiritual grain which must be behind their unquestioning acceptance of the hard conditions circumstances force upon them and their readiness to overlook the many injustices of which they are so often the victims. Their uncomplaining bravery, their adaptability, their

respect for authority, their eagerness to learn and ambition for their children, as well as their abiding faith in American ideals, as they conceive them, should command our greatest respect.

I think it was the work with foreigners that put the Passaic, N. J., Public Library on the library map. We had been leading a peaceful life there for about ten years, serving the public without any great effort, as the majority of libraries do in towns of about 30,000 inhabitants and on an appropriation of \$7,500.00, up to the time we were placed in a position to recognize the rights of the foreign speaking people to books in their own language, as long as we were accepting their taxes in support of the library, and I think we were the first library in the East to circulate actively books in eleven languages. The year we put in 500 books in foreign languages, we increased the circulation 22%, the foreign books averaging a circulation of 20 times each during the year. The last year I have figures for, 1911, shows a circulation of over 20,000 volumes in foreign languages, or about 1-10th of the whole circulation, while the foreign books form hardly 1-20th of the collection.

CO-OPERATION. From the very first, the foreigners showed us the value of the co-operation we are so fond of preaching but so reluctant to practice. When it became known the library would buy books in foreign languages, the different nationalities which formed that town's cosmopolitan population got together and made a concerted appeal to the trustees for their own books. I have with me one of these petitions. They all breathed the same spirit and were expressed in the same halting English. But what pleased me most was to see the way people of different interests had combined in an appeal for their own nationality; singing societies working with Church societies, gymnastic societies and benevolent insurance societies, for when a crowd can forget their national disputes, forget their social differences, forget their different creeds and meet cordially on a matter of public good, we are getting the finest kind of co-operation and those who are working in libraries must be glad to be instrumental in calling forth this democratic spirit. We are missing an enormous power for good, if we do not work in con-

nection with the foreign societies which control the different nationalities in all our communities, and from my own experience I would say that the reception received from them is so cordial one's head is apt to be turned, the gratitude and deference shown being all out of proportion to the effort made to assist them. Our societies did not end their usefulness with the petition, for, when in reply to their request we told the people we would have to ask their assistance in the selection of the books and where to secure them, these different societies each selected two members to represent them on a "library committee," and this was the case with every nationality, a committee composed of two members from each society and the librarian as chairman. We soon found we could rely on their advice, for they took great pride in showing you what good things there were in their literatures. When we actually purchased the books advised by the committee, the news spread like wildfire among their own people, so we usually had a waiting list long before the books were ready for circulation.

When the A. L. A. decided to publish lists of foreign books to serve as guides for librarians, I was asked by the New Jersey Public Library Commission to prepare their contribution, but if any of you think for one moment that I was able to annotate the list of Hungarian books the New Jersey commission offered, you are giving me credit for learning I would be very proud if I could claim. It was the Hungarian societies which worked over it, it was their effort that secured the revision of it by the editor of a Hungarian paper, who has diplomas from half a dozen universities of the highest standing on the continent, and it was the Hungarian societies which got the list passed upon by the Hungarian "Publisher's weekly" to see that all the books were available and not out of print.

We were also indebted to them for their co-operation in connection with public lectures carried on in the library. The library was meeting all the expense of the free lectures in English, but the foreigners thought it would not be right to ask the trustees to spend money for lectures which would only appeal to foreign speaking people, so if the library would grant the use of the hall, they would

secure and pay their lecturer, and see that the man and his subject was acceptable to the library. They also secured the audience which in every case overflowed the hall. When the State Tuberculosis Committee had a campaign in the library, the different nationalities had their evenings at which foreign doctors made the addresses using the slides and material supplied by the State. We had these addresses in eight foreign languages in addition to English and all agreed that an Italian doctor held the audience better and got more discussion than any one else during the campaign.

It was foreigners who taught us the real meaning of advertising. They have a newspaper organization which has the name and address of every foreign newspaper published in the United States. When anything of interest to any nationality occurred at the library, it was only necessary to send the news item to this organization to have it sent to every paper published in that language all over the country. As an instance, when Mr. Carr's "Guide" came out I sent a short notice to the newspaper headquarters calling attention to its value and saw it in every Italian newspaper we took and heard it had been copied in some of the newspapers published in Italy. Could we have done this as easily with our American papers? I do not think we begin to utilize the foreign newspapers as we might in advertising the value of what we have in our libraries. They are most liberal with space, usually printing whatever you send them without cutting it at all. They will go to trouble to get information from you, too. One of the Polish papers published in Cleveland used to send all their papers to the Polish banker in our town and the subscribers called on him for their copies. This banker in turn used to send to the library every week asking if we had any library notes to send to Cleveland for the Polish paper, and it used to amuse me to see the additions to the Polish collection in Passaic printed in that paper and seldom or ever a note of the library work in their own town. I believe there are twenty-four newspapers published in foreign languages in Boston. I wonder how many Massachusetts librarians have ever sent them news items about their library? The foreigners have similar ways of spreading information through their national

societies. In April, 1906, I wanted the foreign societies in the state to endorse a bill we were trying to get the Legislature to pass creating an Immigration Commission in New Jersey, which Mr. Watchorn was kind enough to say was "the first state to treat the immigration problem in a rational and systematic way." I went to the president of the National Slavonic Society in N. Y. and explained the object of the commission to him and asked if he thought the societies in New Jersey would send a line to the Governor asking him to sign the bill. Certainly, there would not be the slightest trouble about every society sending a letter, and if letters from individuals would be desirable, those could be sent. How many would I like, say 50,000? The figures rather staggered me, but he explained it was very simple. A multigraph letter would be sent to each society from headquarters with instructions to have a certain number of members sign them at the next meeting. I afterwards saw Gov. Stokes who said he had nearly been snowed under by letters from foreigners asking for the commission and he thought his life would be in danger if he refused. The commission was appointed in April and in December, 1906, made their report, which resulted in an appropriation of \$10,000 being made by the state every year since for educational assistance for the foreigners who are probably going to become citizens. New York followed with a commission in 1909 or 1910, California came next, and I understand Gov. Foss is about to sign a bill appointing a similar commission for Massachusetts. So the little candle lighted in Passiac in 1906 has cast its beam quite a distance. You soon find that the dangerous element among foreigners is the ignorant class, so it is a matter of policy to offer them all possible assistance where we have the opportunity, but I think we always get from them more than we give.

The assistance they can give in their knowledge of books is constantly surprising. It was a foreigner who first called my attention to Cassia's "Manual" which for a long time was the only thing available on American conditions. It was an Italian doctor who first showed me that excellent little manual, "First aid to the injured", published by the American Red Cross Society, which I have only

found in a very few libraries. One large contractor thought it would serve such a useful purpose that he gave me money enough to purchase three hundred copies to distribute among his employees. It is published in Italian, Slovak, Polish and Lithuanian and can be purchased for 30 cents in quantity from the Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross Society. When I was bemoaning the lack of a small encyclopedia in Italian, an Italian newspaper man called my attention to the Melzi Encyclopedic-dictionaries, and one published by Mr. Pecorini in New York. With these two we were as well off for the Italians as we were with much more pretentious encyclopedias for the Germans. It was an employment agent who introduced me to the "Bulletin of information". Knowledge is not confined to their own literature either; they are constantly surprising you by their knowledge of ours and will read the very best our literature contains, and it seems such a pity we use so much energy to retain the satiated novel reader, and keep on duplicating information in order to purchase the last book on some current topic of interest, when we could with much less effort attract people to whom the stories of Paul Revere, the Pilgrim Fathers and the glory of all our national heroes comes with the charm of newness.

Jane Addams has often called out attention to the keen appreciation of the foreigner for the arts, which we are allowing to go to waste in this country and then spending all sorts of money on the children of these very people, who are steeped in the social habit and beautiful customs inherited through generations. Who could better teach their children folk-dancing, and handicrafts, and nature study than the foreigner we pack away in tenements which compel them to break every law of decent living. Dancing to them is a natural expression of innocent amusement. Until you have been to a Hungarian picnic you do not know what folk-dancing really means. The soil the sons of New England are leaving as profit-less, the foreigners are causing to blossom and yield an abundant increase with the most antiquated tools and old world methods. I used to have a great respect for an organist who used to come to the library and look over our books on music and through my contact with him got

rather interested in Gregorian chants, in the way we all get a smattering knowledge of things we are called upon to look up all the time. Last year I happened to be in a country district in New York state where a number of Russians were doing some construction work and where a service was conducted by the Greek Catholic Church one Sunday afternoon. I had seen these stolid, expressionless men at their work and from their appearance they would be the last people in the world you would credit with a knowledge, or love, of music. Imagine my astonishment when the service began and the whole company of two or three hundred men broke out in some of the most beautiful of the Gregorian chants; not a note of music to help them but the voices blending in the harmonies, just as the negroes sing, apparently without effort or instruction. It was wonderful in its volume and depth of tone and from the fact that the men were all apparently perfectly at home and familiar with that class of music. The Italians and Germans may have the monopoly of operatic music, but the Poles and Russians can teach us a good deal.

Libraries are coming to a higher appreciation of the foreigner and all he brings to us, and in urging you to consider his needs in connection with your work, I do not feel that I am asking for charity, for everything that tends to elevate humanity, tends to strengthen the state, and appreciation of their many valuable gifts may prove, from an economic and patriotic standpoint, to be real statesmanship.

If I were asked to say what I had personally gained from my work with foreigners, I would have to acknowledge having become a more efficient worker, a more active citizen, more thoughtful neighbor, to have gained a truer conception of life and its values from rubbing up against them, a debt which you can see is not easy to repay.

RECENT BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE

BY CHARLES R. GREEN, LIBRARIAN,
Massachusetts Agricultural College

The following selected list includes some of the best, recent, popular books in the various agricultural lines for the average library.

Bailey, Liberty H. Farm and garden rule book. Macmillan, 1911. \$2.00

Within similar space there is nowhere contained so much reliable information for the farmer and gardener. Facts are gathered from many sources and much valuable material is preserved.

—— Principles of fruit growing. Macmillan, 1911. \$1.50

A comprehensive text covering the whole subject in a readable manner, with good illustrations.

Carver, Thomas N. Principles of rural economics. Ginn, 1911. \$1.30

A scholarly yet lucid treatise of the public and social as well as the business aspects of this subject. Contains a helpful classified bibliography.

Coulter, John L. Co-operation among farmers. Sturgis, 1911. \$1.00

A discussion of the various kinds of co-operation as practised in the United States. Of particular help to those wanting to know how to begin co-operation. "Contains much valuable information which every farmer ought to read."

Eckles, Clarence H. Dairy cattle and milk production. Macmillan, 1911. \$1.60

Manual for dairymen and dairy students, dealing with the subject in an accurate, full and specific manner. One of the best of its kind.

Favor, Ernest H. Fruit-growers' guide book. Fruitgrower, St. Joseph Mo., 1911. \$1.00

A handy reference manual for the busy orchardist and the beginner. One of the best recent books on this subject, with good chapters on pruning, spraying, packing and small fruits.

Green, John B. Law for the American farmer. Macmillan, 1911. \$1.50

A manual prepared to enable the farmer to recognize his rights and duties

in matters of law relating to title of land, boundaries, farm animals, contracts, sales, insurance, etc. Complete, sound and well arranged. A very desirable book.

Harper, Merritt W. Manual of farm animals. Macmillan, 1911. \$2.00

A practical guide to the choosing, breeding and keeping of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Discusses general care and management, and contains illustrations of good animals of many breeds.

Kirkegaard, John. Practical handbook of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous perennials. John Bullard Co., 46 Cornhill, Boston, 1912. \$2.50

A splendidly illustrated book listing hardy and ornamental varieties, their characteristics as to time of bloom, height, color and hardiness, also uses and treatment.

Lane, Clarence B. Business of dairying. Judd, 1909. \$1.25

Tells how to conduct dairy farming for the largest profit. Covers important points; soils, crops, herds, feeds and feeding, business methods and accounts, and sale of products.

McKeever, William A. Farm boys and girls. Macmillan, 1912. \$1.50

A work especially helpful to rural parents and others in planning for children economically, socially, educationally and religiously. Good references follow the discussion on each subject.

Powell, George Harold. Co-operation in agriculture. Macmillan, 1913. \$1.50

A splendid general discussion of principles underlying agricultural co-operative associations. Legal and financial questions discussed and bibliography supplied.

Robinson, John H. Principles and practice of poultry culture. Ginn, 1912. \$2.50

The best late book on this subject. Not too technical, splendidly illustrated, covering every phase of the question in a practical way. "Most complete presentation of poultry husbandry."

Rosenau, Milton J. The milk question. Houghton, 1912. \$2.00

Written by a man of authority. Probably the most complete and up-to-date work on every phase of the market milk problem for both producer and consumer. Contains illustrations and bibliography.

Warren, George F. Farm management. Macmillan, 1913. \$1.75

The author bases his conclusions upon very extensive investigations of methods and also upon his own practical experience. Sure to be a very valuable book.

Watts, Ralph L. Vegetable gardening. Judd, 1911. \$1.75

The author is an authority along this line and has written a book which is sure to satisfy a long felt want. Valuable as a text book as well as an everyday working guide.

Wing, Henry H. Milk and its products. Macmillan, 1912. \$1.50

A treatise upon the nature and qualities of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. Thorough presentation of desirable information on the dairy business.

Woll, Fritz W. Handbook for farmers and dairymen. Wiley, 1908. \$1.50

An indispensable manual of great practical value. Gives tables on food values, rations, crop production, drainage, weights and measures, and fertilizer analysis.

STATE PUBLICATIONS ON AGRICULTURE

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

136 State House, Boston

A synoptical and analytical index to the publications of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, available for distribution on July 1, 1913, has been prepared, but, owing to the lack of funds, cannot be published. The following list, however, gives the title, author and date of all publications available, or in press, on the above date.

Copies of bulletins, circulars, separates, nature leaflets and the Crop Report will be mailed postpaid to anyone free of charge. The expense of shipping the annual and special reports must be borne by the applicant. The special reports are sold at cost. Order by number.

Bulletins of Massachusetts Agriculture

- 1—Poultry culture. 1912.
- 2—Apple growing. 1913.
- 4—Small fruits and berries. 1912.
- 5—Vegetable growing. 1911.
- 6—Dairying. In press, July 1, 1913.

Apiary Inspection Bulletins

- 2—Annual report of the State Inspector of Apiaries. 1910.
- 4—Annual report of the State Inspector of Apiaries. 1911.
- 5—Some of the essentials of bee keeping, by Dr. Burton N. Gates, 1912.

Nursery Inspection Bulletins

- 1—The White-pine blister rust, by Dr. H. T. Fernald, 1912.

Circulars

Available in quantities to organizations and individuals that can place them in the hands of persons who may be benefitted thereby.

- 1—Food value of milk, by P. M. Harwood, 1913.
- 2—Insecticides, fungicides, and directions for their use, by Dr. H. T. Fernald, 1913. (Supplants Nature Leaflet No. 4.)
- 3—Balanced rations for dairy stock, by Dr. J. B. Lindsey, 1913. (Supplants Nature Leaflet No. 42.)
- 4—Apple packing for Massachusetts growers, by Albert R. Jenks. In press, July 1, 1913.
- 5—Pork making for Massachusetts farmers, by Dr. George M. Twitchell. In press, July 1, 1913.
- 6—Three common scale insects, by Dr. H. T. Fernald. In press, July 1, 1913. (Supplants Nature Leaflet No. 33.)

Separates

Advance sheets and reprints from the annual report.

- 1—The home garden, by Prof. F. W. Rane, 1906.
- 2—Drainage, by Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, 1908.
- 3—Some sheep topics for Massachusetts farmers, by Prof. R. L. Gribben, 1908.
- 4—The farmer's interest in game protection, by E. H. Forbush, 1910.
- 5—Alfalfa as a crop in Massachusetts, by Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, Ed. 2. In press, July 1, 1913.
- 6—Growing and marketing asparagus, by Frank Wheeler, 1910.
- 7—Celery growing, storing and marketing, by Henry M. Howard, 1910.
- 8—New England pastures, by J. S. Cotton, 1910.

- 9—The production of market milk, by A. J. Pierpont, 1910.
 10—Corn growing in New England, by Prof. L. A. Clinton, 1910.
 11—Soiling and summer silage, by H. O. Daniels, 1911.
 12—The production of sanitary milk by our present milk producers, by Dr. Charles E. North, 1911.

Annual Reports

Sent by express, charges collect; sent, postpaid, on receipt of stamps to cover cost, which for single volumes will be as follows: 1894, \$0.26; 1895, \$0.22; 1897, \$0.24; 1898, \$0.24; 1899, \$0.22; 1902, \$0.21; 1903, \$0.22; 1904, \$0.22; 1910, \$0.23; 1911, \$0.21. When more than one volume is wanted it is generally cheaper to have shipment made by express. Order by year.

Special Reports

Useful birds and their protection, by Edward Howe Forbush, State Ornithologist. Ed. 4, 451 p. il. In press, July 1, 1913. \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.36

Brief descriptions of the more common and useful species of Massachusetts, with accounts of their food habits, and a chapter on the means of attracting and protecting birds.

History of the game birds, wild fowl and shore birds of Massachusetts and adjacent states, by Edward Howe Forbush. 638 p. il. 1912. \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.40

Part I A history of the birds now hunted for food or sport in Massachusetts and adjacent states; Part II A history of the game birds and other birds hunted for food or sport which have been driven out of Massachusetts and adjacent states, or exterminated since the settlement of the country; Part III The conservation of game birds, wild fowl and shore birds.

Make checks and money orders for these two books payable to Wilfred Wheeler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Massachusetts Crop Report

Published about the eighth of each month,—June to November. Sent regularly, free, to all persons on the mailing list (the only general mailing list maintained). Order back numbers by month and year. These, with titles of special articles, follow:

- October, 1911. Mushroom growing, by Prof. B. M. Duggar. Adapted.
 June, 1912. Irrigation in Massachusetts, by Henry M. Howard.
 July, 1912. Silos and silage, by H. O. Daniels.
 August, 1912. Ducks and geese, by John H. Robinson.
 October, 1912. Some suggestions on barn building, by Prof. J. A. Foord.
 June, 1913. Peach growing, by L. W. Rice. In press, July 1, 1913.

Nature Leaflets

Available to teachers in quantities as desired, and as editions permit.

- 1—Canker-worms, by A. H. Kirkland.
- 2—Tent caterpillars, by A. H. Kirkland.
- 3—The black-knot of the plum and cherry, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 5—The white-marked tussock moth, by Dr. H. T. Fernald. December, 1912.
- 6—The spiny elm caterpillar, by Dr. H. T. Fernald.
- 7—Potato and apple scab, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 8—Insects injuring lawns: The May beetle in lawns and ants in lawns and houses, by Dr. H. T. Fernald.
- 9—Poison Ivy, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 10—The Datanas, by Dr. H. T. Fernald.
- 11—Quince rust, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 12—Winter birds at the farm, by E. H. Forbush.
- 13—Peach leaf-curl, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 14—Owl friends, by E. H. Forbush.
- 15—Bird houses, by E. H. Forbush.
- 16—Our friend, the chickadee, by E. H. Forbush.
- 17—Bordeaux mixture, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 18—Plant lice or aphids, by Dr. H. T. Fernald.
- 19—Edible weeds and pot herbs, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 20—Massachusetts weeds, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 21—Potato rots, by Dr. G. E. Stone.
- 22—Hints for out-door bird study. I. How to identify birds.
- 23—Hints for out-door bird study. II. How to find birds.

- 24—Hints for out-door bird study. III. How to approach birds.
- 25—Hints for out-door bird study. IV. How to attract birds. (Nos
22, 23, 24, and 25, by E. H. Forbush.)
- 26—The Brown-tail Moth, by A. H. Kirkland.
- 27—The Gypsy Moth, by A. H. Kirkland.
- 28—The garden toad, by A. H. Kirkland, 1912.
- 29—School gardens, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 30—Planting and care of the school garden, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 31—Crops for the school garden, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 32—Results of school gardening, H. D. Hemenway.
- 34—The first principles of bee keeping, by Dr. J. B. Paige.
- 35—Window gardening, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 36—Hotbeds, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 37—How to test seeds, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 38—How to plant, by H. D. Hemenway, 1913.
- 39—Milk: Its character and value as a food, by Dr. J. B. Lindsey.
- 40—Care of milk in the home, by P. H. Smith.
- 41—The European elm-leaf beetle, by A. H. Kirkland, 1913.
- 43—The Leopard Moth, by W. S. Regan.
- 44—Root and cleft grafting, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 45—Planting and care of trees, by H. D. Hemenway.
- 46—How to beautify the home grounds, by H. D. Hemenway.

RECENT LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

AN ACT RELATIVE TO BOOKS AND REPORTS DISTRIBUTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH TO CITY AND TOWN LIBRARIES.

[Acts of 1913, chapter 93.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. In case the trustees of any city or town library shall vote not to keep or receive any of the books and reports which the secretary of the commonwealth is authorized to send to such library, the secretary of the commonwealth, at the request of the commissioner of public records, may discontinue sending such books and reports.

SECT. 2. Any of said books and reports now in the custody of any city or town library may be returned at its expense to the state library, or may otherwise be exchanged or disposed of with the sanction of the board of free public library commissioners.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 17, 1913.*]

AN ACT TO AID FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE SMALL TOWNS.

[Acts of 1913, chapter 316.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and eighty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the word "two", in the second line, and inserting in place thereof the word: — four,— so as to read as follows: — The board of free public library commissioners may annually expend a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars in aid of free public libraries, especially in those towns the valuation of which does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars. Such aid may include the furnishing of books in small quantities, visits to libraries, the instruction of librarians, and such other means of encouraging and stimulating the small libraries as

said commissioners shall deem advisable: *provided*, that a full detail of expenditures under this act shall be printed in the annual report of the commissioners.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 21, 1913.*]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT BY THE BOARD OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS OF A DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR ALIENS.

[Acts of 1913, chapter 668.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of free public library commissioners may, with the consent of the governor and council, appoint an agent or secretary to direct educational work for the benefit of alien population of the commonwealth, at a salary of such amount, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as the governor and council may approve. The said agent may at any time be removed from office by a majority vote of the board. In case of a vacancy, temporary substitutes may be engaged on terms and conditions approved by the governor and council.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 16, 1913.*]

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL LIBRARY CLUBS

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Leicester Public Library, June 12, 1913.

After the business meeting Rev. Frederick K. Brown (Al Priddy) of Southwick, spoke on "The human interest factor in the Massachusetts industrial situation". A discussion of new books followed, conducted by Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, of Hudson. The subject of the afternoon was "The library and school as mutual helpers". Mr. George Rugg, Principal, Quinsigamond School, Worcester, gave some useful suggestions to librarians and Miss Florence Wheeler, of Leominster, described her work with the Leominster School.

The following officers were elected:

President: Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

Honorary President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester.

Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester.

Secretary: Miss Winnifred S. Farrell, Brookfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, Secretary.

June 3, 1913, the Southern Worcester Library Club held its fifteenth meeting with the Medway Library. There were 33 present, representing ten libraries. A nominating committee, Mrs. Whittemore of Hudson, Miss Sornborger of Hopedale, and Miss Blake of Milford, was appointed by the Chair to report at the next meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year. The Club was welcomed by Mr. Clarke P. Harding, Chairman of the Dean Library Association. Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, Secretary of the Woman's Educational Association and President of the Library Art Club, described the formation, development and work of the two organizations. Miss Sornborger of Hopedale, gave a report of the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Williamstown. The Question Box, conducted by the Club President, Miss Bancroft,

brought out interesting facts concerning library work. After the meeting adjourned, refreshments were served by the hostess library.

ETHELWYN BLAKE, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library clubs in Massachusetts will hold meetings probably as follows:

Bay Path Library Club, October 2, at West Boylston.

Cape Cod Library Club, September 11 and 12, at Wellfleet.

Massachusetts Library Club, October 23, at Brockton.

Old Colony Library Club, August 28, at North Scituate.

Southern Worcester Library Club in October at Franklin.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Massachusetts and Rhode Island libraries may insert in the Bulletin, without cost, notices of books or periodicals wanted, for sale, or exchange.

Wants

CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASS.

Reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor,
Nos. 9 and 14.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Mr. Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North
Adams.

Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public
Library, Quincy.

Ex-President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library,
Boston.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attle-
borough.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. O. C. Davis, Waltham.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline.

Entered as second-class matter, September 22, 1911, at the post-office at Haverhill, Mass., under the Act of July 16, 1894. Issued January, March, May, July, and October by the Massachusetts Library Club, Incorporated, from the office of the Secretary, Haverhill, Mass.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

VOL. 3

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 5

BROCKTON MEETING

Thursday, October 23, 1913

PROGRAM

10.45 A.M. ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. HORACE RICHMOND, President of the Board of
Trustees of the Brockton Public Library.

11.00 A.M. BUSINESS.

11.30 A.M. LIBRARY BUDGETS.

MR. O. R. HOWARD THOMSON, Librarian, James
V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

MISS ALICE M. JORDAN, Custodian of Children's
Department, Boston Public Library.

1.00 P.M. LUNCHEON.

2.00 P.M. INSPECTION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

2.30 P.M. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE THROUGH THE LIBRARY.

MISS MARY E. HALL, Librarian, Girls' High School,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The two addresses in the morning will be given at the same hour in adjoining rooms. The meeting will resolve itself into two conferences, and it is desired that there be active discussions by those who have had helpful experiences. By dividing the meeting it will be less formal, and more should feel free to talk.

Those interested in work with children will aid Miss Jordan by participating in her conference. The help derived from listening to Mr. Thomson's address will be greatly increased, if trustees and librarians will discuss the subject at the close of his address. Mr. Thomson says, "If the true idea of a budget, as distinguished from a division of a purely adventitious sum of money could be established, I think it would help the library movement immensely."

The paper in the afternoon by Miss Hall will be a practical one along educational lines in which libraries have great opportunities. An interesting exhibition of books and lists will be shown and informal discussions will follow the talk.

NOTES

The Club will meet in the lecture hall of the public library, on Main Street. Luncheon at 50c. a ticket will be served in the vestry of the Central Methodist Church, on West Elm Street. Those who intend to be present at the luncheon must notify Mr. Whitmore not later than October 16.

Special cars will be attached to the train leaving the South Station, Boston, at 9.34, and reaching Brockton at 10.28 A.M. Trains return at 4.36 and 5.00 P.M., reaching Boston at 5.24 and 5.55 P.M. Fare, Boston to Brockton, is 45c. Twelve trip tickets cost about \$2.80.

Electric cars, Boston to Brockton, leave the Dudley Street elevated station every half hour, with connections from nearby places at Mattapan. Time is one hour, thirty-five minutes. Fare is 25c.

All interested in library work, whether members of the Club or not, are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

The treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis, will be glad to receive payment of annual dues at the meeting. The payment of dues in person will save members and the treasurer much trouble, and the Club expense, as the collection of dues by mail costs about 12% of the amount received.

Brockton, the Shoe City of southeastern Massachusetts, presents a phenomenal instance of growth and development, rivalling the remarkable growth of communities in newer sections of the country, but with staple and permanent features of prosperity.

Originally the territory now comprised in the city of Brockton was a part of the common lands of the old Plymouth Colony, later set off as the "Duxbury Plantations", still later as the town of Bridgewater, of which this territory was, in due time, the North Parish, and in 1821 it was organized as the town of North Bridgewater. The town adopted the name of Brockton in 1874, under which name it was incorporated as a city in 1881, in December of which year it elected its first city government, to assume office in January, 1882. The new city justified the faith of its inhabitants in its future, during the next ten years, by more than doubling its population. In 1910 the population was 56,878.

Within a year new quarters have been provided for the public library. The new building was opened for use on Wednesday, June 11, 1913. This building, which was made possible through the gift of \$110,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, represents the fourth distinct home which the library has had. The library, established in 1867, has previously been located in rooms on Green Street, in Satucket Block, and in City Hall. The corner stone for the present building was laid May 15, 1912, and the structure was completed in June of the present year. The building provides two public rooms on the main floor, a reading and reference room, in addition to the librarian's office, a catalogue room, and two work rooms. The basement provides a children's room and newspaper reading room. On the second floor are to be found an historical room, art room, special study room, lecture hall, trustees' room, and staff retiring room. An extension in the rear of the building is equipped with a steel stack, with accommodations for one hundred thousand volumes. The desk for the delivery and return of books is in the centre of the building, and immediately before one on entering. The collection of books now numbers over sixty thousand. The library maintains a branch reading and delivery room at 1083 Main Street, Campello, and another at 14 Wilmington Street, Montello.

EXTENDING CLUB ACTIVITIES

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB:

Can attention be profitably given to the attitude of the community toward its library workers, their professional standing, conditions of labor and remuneration, as well as to the attitude of library workers toward their communities and toward books, literature and technical processes?

Would their opportunities for social and professional conferences warrant informal luncheons on the third Thursday of each month for such club members as might be in Boston and care to drop in?

Will members of the Club advise me at their early convenience of their opinion on these questions, and of matters they may wish to be given place on the program of its meetings or consideration in its general policy?

DREW B. HALL, President.

EUROPEAN TOUR, 1914

Those who may wish to make the European tour as outlined in the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin, May, 1913, should communicate with the President of the Club. Plans for the tour need to be partly matured by the middle of the winter.

CO-OPERATION AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES

BY WILLIAM W. BRYANT, Trustee, Cobb Library, Bryantville.

Read at the Old Colony Library Club Meeting, March 27, 1913.

A few months ago a committee on co-operation among libraries was selected by Mr. Belden, of the State Commission, which should consider means for drawing together library workers for their mutual benefit. The committee has held two meetings, and its plan of operation has been printed in the January Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Club. So far as the committee has accomplished anything up to the present time it has been through the agency of local secretaries, who have assumed at our request the responsibility of keeping in touch with the needs and workings of a number of libraries in their vicinity. The purpose in appointing these secretaries, —chiefly librarians in the larger towns who are assumed to have had more varied experience in library problems than their neighbors,—is to offer assistance near at hand, make suggestions, secure attendance of their librarians, trustees and others at library club meetings, and through the committee's secretary,—Miss Hooper, of the Brookline Library,—furnish the State Commission such information as may be desired regarding library work in their groups of libraries. This work, of course, is preliminary; the first fruits must come through the workings of the plan thus laid out. Let me indicate by our own territory what we hope to accomplish. Local secretaries have been appointed for the several towns as follows. For—

Plymouth, Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Plympton,

MISS THOMAS, of Plymouth.

Bridgewater, Middleboro, Lakeville, and Carver,

MISS CHRISTIAN, of Bridgewater.

Brockton, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Abington,
Rockland, and Whitman,

MR. WHITMORE, of Brockton.

Hingham, Norwell, Scituate, Cohasset, Hull, and Weymouth,

MR. STEPHENSON, of Hingham

Pembroke, Hanson, Hanover, and Halifax,
MRS. MORTON, of Cobb Library, Bryantville.

Of these twenty-five towns, containing thirty-one libraries, eight towns containing nine libraries have not been represented at any of our meetings. Probably the first work of the secretaries, who have only recently been appointed, has been to urge upon library workers the benefits to be derived from attendance at this meeting; to point out the encouragement obtained by association with others similarly interested, and the information to be got from the varied program that has been prepared. The growth of our club from its modest beginning little more than a year ago shows what it can do in advancing library work. It has already produced valuable results,—one library has been classified, town reports have been collected and bound, the use of valuable books obtained from larger libraries, and modification of rules has increased service to the public. We hope and expect the club will continue to grow.

Generally speaking, the fact that a person is a librarian proves his interest in the work, for country libraries can seldom afford salaries commensurate with the work involved, and so it is largely a labor of love. These librarians know from attendance at our meetings that while they may not have found occasion to make radical changes in their methods, the inspiration received from association with other workers has been of value to their patrons. From them the local secretaries will probably receive as much as they give in the way of suggestion and help; but when, as has happened once or twice, invitations to join the club have been declined, and where others have failed to attend meetings, it is evident there is work for the secretaries to do.

Let us compare the records of towns represented at our meetings with those not represented, as shown by their reports to the State Commission for 1912. Of the seventeen libraries represented all made detailed reports of receipts and expenditures, of books and circulation. On the basis of circulation to population the per capita circulation ranged from nearly four to over seven books, with one

exception, and the circulation was at least double the number of books in the library.

Of the towns not represented at our meetings, one made *no* report to the Commission; three more failed to report their circulation, and four showed a low rate of circulation ranging from one and one half books per capita to three, and was considerably less than double the number of books in the library. I feel confident that this record would be greatly improved by the incentive and inspiration for work to be derived from participation in these meetings.

If they can help librarians of experience, they should be of greater help to those having less experience, and also to trustees, who are less intimately connected with the work. Trustees have been present at each of our meetings; some have attended them all, and I have no doubt their libraries have benefited from their attendance, but they have been relatively few, for there are at least three times as many trustees as librarians in our territory. No doubt trustees' ideas of their duties vary, and that the duties do vary or are divided. Some of them may consider that in supervising the finances they have done all that is expected of them; others may consider the librarian their executive agent, and that so long as no complaints reach them the town's money and books are being used to the best advantage; and perhaps there may be here and there a trustee who looks upon his election as a mark of distinction,—like the bestowal of a collegiate degree, that imposes no obligation.

As I am only a country library trustee myself, I may be allowed to say without giving offence that under none of these suppositions is a public library trustee doing his full duty to the community. The trustee who considers his position solely one of distinction, if there are any such, should realize there are duties to be performed, and if not willing to perform them, should decline re-election to make room for one who will. The trustee who considers the librarian his agent should at least have supervision of the work, to approve or make suggestions or help solve the problems in administration that inevitably arise, and to that end should equip himself with as much knowledge of library administration as possible. The trustee who considers

financial matters his duty to the library should realize that the proper expenditure of the library's funds depends on knowledge of its greatest needs, which can be had only through acquaintance with library work such as these meetings are intended to furnish. Library appropriations are not so large that they can be expended without care; a library always needs something that costs money. It might, in fact, be said of libraries as of colleges, that they are not doing their full duty to the public unless they are spending more than they have; but library trustees who exceeded their appropriation would soon be in trouble, and so the duty of the financial trustee likewise resolves itself into acquiring an intimate knowledge of library work in order to expend the appropriation to the best advantage. Therefore, whatever the duty of each trustee on the board may be, he can and should benefit his library by attendance at these meetings. He may say he cannot find time. 'Tis easy to say and easy to justify, but to such I would repeat what a Justice of our Supreme Court recently said to me:—"I never yet knew a man who did not find time to do what he wanted to do." I feel confident that any of our trustees who will thus "want" to attend will want to attend again, take a greater interest in his library, and find something in its management to improve. To our local secretaries, therefore, I commend the duty of securing the attendance of library trustees at these meetings; also of members of book committees and all others who take any part in library work.

There are other purposes to which the Committee on Co-operation will devote their attention, such as neighborhood meetings, where, for instance, groups of libraries such as I have described can get together for a more intimate discussion of their problems than they can get at these meetings, and the State Commission will be glad to give them its aid in preparing a program for such meetings. It is hoped that still further aid can be given in making libraries more valuable to the public, but what form it will take will probably depend largely on the reports of the local secretaries to the committee's secretary, as they point out features in which help can be given.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND EUGENICS

BY MISS FRANCES E. CHENEY.

The following list selected by Miss Cheney with the aid of the Springfield Public Library includes some of the best available books on the subject for the average library.

General

Barr, M. W. Mental defectives, their history, treatment and training. Blakiston, 1904. \$4.00

A valuable treatise. The result of twenty years' experience with the feeble-minded, emphasizing the hopelessness of cure, and the possibilities of training.

Danielson, F. H. and Davenport, C. B. The Hill folk. A report on a rural community of hereditary defectives. Eugenics record office, 1912. \$0.75.

Shows inevitable increase of degeneracy through unprotected feeble-minded families. Gives statistics of cost to the state in poor-relief, courts, and institutions of a family in western Massachusetts.

Dugdale, R. L. The Jukes. Ed. 4. Putnam, 1910. \$1.50

A study in crime, pauperism, disease and heredity. An aid to all persons searching out the preventable sources of crime.

Fernald, W. E. History of the treatment of the feeble-minded. (In Mass. Public Documents for 1901, v. 3; also in National conference of charities and correction. Report, 1893) or G. H. Ellis, Boston. 1912.

Pamphlets by Dr. Walter E. Fernald

The burden of feeble-mindedness. 1912. Mass. Medical Society reprint.

Care of the feeble-minded. Ed. 3. 1912. G. H. Ellis.

Feeble-minded children. Ed. 2. 1912. G. H. Ellis.

The imbecile with criminal instincts. 1909. Reprint from American Journal of Insanity.

Some of the methods employed in the care and training of feeble-minded children of the lower grades. Ed. 4, 1912. G. H. Ellis.

Some phases of feeble-mindedness. 1912. J. B. Lyon.

The Templeton farm colony for the feeble-minded. 1912. Reprint from the Survey, March 2, 1912. An account of provision for older boys transferred from the Mass. School for the Feeble-minded, Waverly.

Goddard, H. H. The Kallikak family; a study in the heredity of feeble-mindedness. Macmillan, 1912. \$1.50

Interesting and valuable study of the ancestry of a high-grade feeble-minded girl, dating back to Revolutionary times.

Great Britain. Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded. The problem of the feeble-minded. King, Lond., 1909. 1s.

An abstract of the original report. Considers existing methods of dealing with the mentally defective in England, and briefly in other countries. Also contains recommendations for the solution of the problem.

Massachusetts. Commission to investigate the increase of criminals, mental defectives, epileptics and degenerates. Report. 1911.

Menace of the feeble-minded. Committee on Protection of the Feeble-minded. Mass. S. P. C. C. 43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Emphasizes one phase of the problem. States present status of care of the feeble-minded in Massachusetts, and immediate need of further provision.

National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings. 1874-date. \$2.00 per vol.

The Psychological Clinic; a journal for the study and treatment of mental retardation and deviation. 1907-date. \$1.50 a year. Edited by Dr. Lightner Witmer, professor of psychology in University of Pennsylvania.

Seguin, Edward. Idiocy and its treatment by the physiological method. Brandow, 1907. \$2.00

The physio-psychological method of training. This book has been the basis for the best methods that have been used in the education of the feeble-minded.

Sherlock, E. B. The feeble-minded: a guide to study and practice. Macmillan, 1911. \$3.00

Treats largely of the basis of mind and the basis and varieties of feeble-mindedness.

Shuttleworth, G. E. Mentally deficient children, their treatment and training. Ed. 3. Blakiston, 1910. \$2.00

Written from the standpoint of the physician, with recommendations for education based on physiological principles. Valuable to the inexperienced student.

Tredgold, A. F. Mental deficiency (Amentia). Wood, 1908. \$4.00

Best general treatise on the subject. It gives an account of the incidence, education, pathology, mental and physical characteristics, social relationship, diagnosis, and treatment of feeble-mindedness.

Wallin, J. E. W. Experimental studies of mental defectives. Warwick & York, 1912. \$1.25

Results of a systematic study of the Binet-Simon scale when applied to a colony of over three hundred epileptics.

Winship, A. E. Jukes-Edwards; a study in education and heredity. R. L. Myers, 1900. \$0.50

A comparative study of the descendants of the degenerate Jukes and the descendants of Jonathan Edwards.

Feeble-mindedness Among School Children

Ayres, L. P. Laggards in our schools; a study of retardation and elimination in city school systems. Charities Publication Committee. 1909. \$1.50

— The Binet-Simon measuring scale for intelligence. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911. \$0.05

Binet, Alfred. A method of measuring the development of intelligence of young children. Ed. 2. Chicago Medical Book Co., 1913. \$1.00

Conference on the Conservation of School Children. Proceedings, 1912. American Academy of Medicine, 1912. \$5.00
Deals with mental, moral and physical problems of child life.

Fernald, W. E. The importance of the early discovery and treatment of defectives in special public school classes. Pamphlets. Public Education Assoc., Philadelphia. 1906.

Groszmann, M. P. E. The study of individual children. National Assoc. S. E. E. C. 1912. \$0.60

Holmes, Arthur. The conservation of the child. Lippincott, 1912. \$1.25

A manual of clinical psychology, presenting the examination and treatment of backward children in the University of Pennsylvania laboratory, as conducted by Dr. Lightner Witmer. Describes the operations of the clinic from 1896 to 1912, its equipment, purposes, aims and field.

Holmes, W. H. School organization and the individual child. Davis Press, 1912. \$2.00

A book for school executives and teachers, being an exposition of plans that have been evolved to adapt school organization to the needs of individual children, normal, supernormal and subnormal.

Huey, E. B. Backward and feeble-minded children; clinical studies in the psychology of defectives, with a syllabus for the clinical examination and testing of children. Warwick & York, 1912. \$1.40

Result of research work for one and one-half years in the psychological department of Lincoln, Ill. State School. Contains important studies of 32 high grade cases, not generally recognized in communities.

Lapage, C. P. Feeble-mindedness in children of school age. Longmans, 1911. \$1.60

Suitable for school medical officers, teachers, or social workers. Emphasizes necessity of life-long supervision.

London. County Council. Education Committee. Training of mentally defective children in Germany. King, London, 1908. 6d.

Good supplement to Maennel's report.

Maennel, Bruno. The auxiliary schools of Germany. Doubleday, 1907. \$1.50. Also published by U. S. Bureau of Education as Bulletin no. 3, 1907. \$0.15

Historical sketch of the Hilfsschulen of Germany from 1859 to 1905. Methods of admission and instruction, classification of pupils, etc.

National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children. Proceedings. 1910-date. \$1.00 per vol.

Pennsylvania University. Psychological laboratory and clinic. The special class for backward children; an educational experiment conducted for the instruction of teachers and other students of child welfare. . . reported by Lightner Witmer. Psychological Clinic, 1911. \$1.50

Report of summer class of 18 children in charge of Miss E. Farrell of New York city. A sketch of each child. Shows advantages of co-operation between the scientific examiner, educator, and social worker.

Van Sickle, J. H. and others. Provision for exceptional children in public schools. U. S. Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 14. 1911. \$0.10

Whipple, G. M. Manual of mental and physical tests; a book of directions compiled with special reference to the experimental study of school children in the laboratory or classroom. Warwick & York, 1910. \$2.50

Presents a program of work to be done in testing mentality, giving the general purpose of mental tests, and an exposition of fifty tests with detailed directions for their use.

Eugenics

Davenport, C. B. Eugenics, the science of human improvement by better breeding. Holt, 1910. \$0.50

Two short papers discussing fit and unfit matings and suggesting a plan for furthering the work of eugenics.

— Heredity in relation to eugenics. Holt, 1911. \$2.00

Written from the scientific point of view and based on recent research work.

Dawson, G. E. The right of the child to be well-born. Funk & Wagnalls, 1912. \$0.75

Popular treatise in the interest of the idealization of parenthood.

Ellis, Havelock. The problem of race-regeneration. Moffat, 1911. \$0.50

A brief survey intended for the general reader.

Heredity and eugenics: a course of lectures summarizing recent advances in knowledge in variation, heredity, and evolution, and its relation to plant, animal and human improvement and welfare. University of Chicago Press, 1912. \$2.50

Shows the present status of the subject.

Jordan, D. S. The heredity of Richard Roe; a discussion of the principles of eugenics. American Unitarian Assoc., 1911. \$1.20

A popular presentation of the facts of heredity.

Kellicott, W. E. The social direction of human evolution: an outline of the science of eugenics. Appleton, 1911. \$1.50

Good outline, not too technical for the beginner.

Saleeby, C. W. Parenthood and race culture; an outline of eugenics. Moffat, 1909. \$2.50

Quality, rather than quantity, the goal of the human race.

Whetham, W. C. D. An introduction to eugenics. Macmillan, 1912. \$0.35

A good summary, well calculated to incite to further reading on the subject.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

New Members October 1913

This supplements the membership list of May 1913.

Abbreviations: L, Library; Ln, Librarian; F, Free; P, Public.

The Treasurer will enroll any library worker on receipt of the initiation fee of 50 cents, and the first of the annual dues of 50 cents. A member may become a life member on payment of full dues of ten dollars.

Campbell, J. Maud, Advisory Visitor, Mass. L. Commission, Boston.
Life member.

Chamberlain, H. Louise, Asst., Boston Athenaeum, Boston.

Cole, Mrs. G. B., Trustee, P. L., Wenham. Brooklyn Farm, South
Hamilton. Life member.

Eveteth, Lucy M., P. L., Milton.

Gammons, Abbie F., Asst., Boston Athenaeum, Boston.

Green, Charles R., Ln., Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst.

Hatch, Lucretia F., Ln., Thayer P. L., South Braintree.

Ketcham, Ethel B., Ln., Social Service L., 18 Somerset St., Boston.

Moore, Alice K., City L., Springfield.

Newell, Etta M., Dartmouth College L., Hanover, N. H.

Odeh, Nazra, Branch Ln., Newton Upper Falls.

Paine, Isidora B., Ln., P. L., Sharon.

Phillips, John G., Trustee, P. L., Sharon.

Reid, Marguerite, P. L., Providence, R. I.

Robbins, Almeda B., Ln., Young Men's Library Asso'n, Ware.

Robbins, Mary E., Lakeville, Conn. Life member.

Swift, Mrs. Clement, Trustee, F. P. L., Amherst.

Tillinghast, Ruby, 37 Walker St., Cambridge.

Willard, Mary, Com. on Libraries, Woman's Education Asso'n, 43
Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Williams, Carrie L., Asst., F. L., Newton.

Deaths in 1913

Ayer, Clarence W., Ln., P. L., Cambridge. Died April 19, 1913.

Babbitt, Charles J., State L., Boston. Died April 4, 1913.

Burnham, M. Alice, Ln., P. L., Stoughton. Died August 4, 1913.

Soule, Charles C., President Boston Book Co., Boston. Died January 7, 1913.

Tillinghast, William H., Asst. Ln., Harvard College L., Cambridge. Died August 22, 1913.

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL LIBRARY CLUBS

The Cape Cod Library Club held a very successful meeting, its thirteenth annual, at the Chequesset Inn, Wellfleet, on Thursday evening and Friday, September 11 and 12, 1913.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Herbert W. Fison, of the Malden Public Library. His subject, "Library opportunities", was well worked up and contained many suggestions for the small library.

At the morning session a report of the Haverhill meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club last October, sent by the delegate from the Cape Cod Club, Miss Annie A. Rogers, of Sandwich, was read.

Miss Alice M. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, spoke at length and very entertainingly of "Work with children." Her talk was encouraging and instructive, and undoubtedly librarians who heard her will have an incentive to attempt story telling, even if in a very small way.

Miss Ruth H. Townsend and Miss J. Maud Campbell were present representing the Free Public Library Commission. Miss Campbell spoke of her new position and enlisted the help of the libraries represented in the good work of reaching the needs of our foreign population.

The unique situation of the Inn and the charms of Wellfleet were much enjoyed. A large attendance was very gratifying. A good representation of Wellfleet people attended the evening meeting; about thirty were housed at the Inn over night and over forty were present at the Friday meeting.

Officers were elected as follows:

President: Mr. Thomas H. Soule, Hyannis.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. David L. Young, Orleans.
Miss S. Jane Storms, Bourne.

Secretary: Mrs. Edith F. Nickerson, Bourne.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence Howes O'Neil, Chatham.

The fifth meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held in the Pierce Memorial Library at North Scituate, August 28, with the president, Mr. Whitmore, in the chair. Mr. John M. Thurlow extended a most cordial welcome to the club. By recommendation of the nominating committee, all officers were chosen to serve another year. It was voted to send to the representative in Congress resolutions adopted by the club relative to the inclusion of books in the parcel post service. Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, librarian, Pawtucket, R. I., gave an address on "Delivery desk questions", and Mr. A. W. Kingman read very entertainingly from his note-book inscriptions noticed by him on various public buildings. After a Round Table on cataloguing conducted by Mr. Whitmore, the meeting adjourned.

NELLIE THOMAS, Secretary.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

Honorary President: Miss Anna M. Tarbell, Brimfield.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester.
Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester.

Secretary: Miss Winnifred S. Farrell, Brookfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913

President: Miss Anna L. White, Lenox.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Lydia A. Fuller, Housatonic.

Executive Committee: Miss Emma Sheldon, Great Barrington.

Miss Mabel Temple, North Adams.

Miss Lydia A. Fuller, Housatonic.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Mr. Thomas H. Soule, Hyannis.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. David L. Young, Orleans.

Miss S. Jane Storms, Bourne.

Secretary: Mrs. Edith F. Nickerson, Bourne.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence Howes O'Neil, Chatham.

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Mr. Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton.

Vice-President: Miss Gertrude M. Gleason, North Abington.

Secretary: Miss Nellie Thomas, Plymouth.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913

President: Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale.

First Vice-President: Miss H. B. Sornborger, Hopedale.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. Bertha C. Hunt, Medway.

Secretary: Miss Ethelwyn Blake, Milford.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mount Holyoke College Library.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Miss Lucy F. Curtis, Williamstown.

Secretary: Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke.

Recorder: Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Library clubs in Massachusetts will hold meetings probably as follows:

Massachusetts Library Club, January 22, at Somerville.

Southern Worcester Library Club, October 28, at Franklin.

Western Massachusetts Library Club, October 10, at Southwick.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Notes from the Office

LIBRARY WORK FOR FOREIGNERS. The Free Public Library Commission is glad of an opportunity to thank the trustees, librarians, library clubs and other societies that supported them in the passage of the bill appointing a secretary to direct the educational work for aliens. The bill was approved and in September Miss J. M. Campbell was appointed to take charge of the work for the Commission.

Miss Campbell received her library training in the Newark (N.J.) Public Library and in 1903 was appointed librarian of the Passaic Public Library. Passaic is one of the largest foreign centers in New Jersey, and the library with the assistance of the different nationalities acquired modest collections of books in eleven foreign languages which saw most active service. On account of her interest in the foreign population, Governor Stokes appointed Miss Campbell a member of a commission "to investigate and report upon the condition of the immigrants coming into and resident in New Jersey", and these investigations gave her an unusual opportunity to acquire much interesting and useful information about the incoming immigrants and their literatures. She left Passaic to act as educational secretary for the N. Y. & N. J. Committee of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, which was actively engaged in work for foreigners up to the establishment of the Bureau of Immigration in the New York State Department of Labor.

The Commission hopes in this new branch of their work to interest libraries all over the state in the opportunity for service to the increasing colonies of foreigners in the different localities. The assistance the library can offer is conceded to be one of the greatest the immigrant can receive, and where it has been tried the results have been mutually satisfactory.

The assistance of librarians is asked in acquiring knowledge of their local conditions; the success that has met any particular effort

on the part of the library; and the extent of their collections of foreign books. Miss Campbell will be glad to hear from those who have had any difficulty, either in reaching their foreign people, or in getting the right sort of books for their use, and when the local conditions are understood, the Commission hopes to be able to offer such assistance as may be required to make the work with foreigners as helpful as possible for the libraries.

MAGAZINE INDEXES. The Commission is glad to receive annual numbers of the Reader's Guide to Periodicals to give to small libraries which cannot afford to purchase it. These may be sent to the Free Public Library Commission, State House, Boston, express collect. Small libraries needing a magazine index may send requests to the Commission, giving dates desired, and they will be supplied, if possible.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS. Collections of children's books have been given to ten libraries since June 1st, the library trustees in every case readily agreeing to the condition that deposits be started in the schools.

AID IN CATALOGUING. At Georgetown, Miss Annabel Porter spent a month in starting a shelf-list and revising the catalogue. The expense of the work was borne by the library, and the Commission sent Miss Brown for two days to help start the work.

The Free Public Library at Hubbardston has been classified and catalogued, and a new charging system put in, under the general supervision of the Commission. Miss Brown spent about four days at Hubbardston, and Miss Stegmaier five weeks, in reorganizing the library. The library engaged five local girls to assist in the work.

At Somerset a subject catalogue has been made by Mr. Earl Marble, a resident. Miss Brown spent two days there when the work was begun.

The library at Wales has been classified and more fully catalogued. Miss Brown spent two days there, and the work was completed by Miss Stegmaier and Miss Barber with local help.

The library at Oxford is to be arranged by class and a dictionary catalogue made. Mrs. Fuller, the librarian, will do the work. Miss Brown spent two days there to aid in planning it, and the library engaged Miss Kerr for three days to supplement this.

The library at Great Barrington is being classified and catalogued by Miss Leonora O'Herron. A new charging system is also to be put in. Miss Brown visited the library to discuss the work with the librarian, trustees and cataloguer.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Officers 1913-1914

President: Mr. Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Trustee,
Boston Athenaeum.

Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North
Adams.

Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public
Library, Quincy.

Ex-President: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library,
Boston.

Secretary: Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill.

Treasurer: Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum.

Recorder: Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attle-
borough.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. O. C. Davis, Waltham.

Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Brookline.

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